BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid of remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1842. No. 8600

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 14th January 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND READY FOR DELIVERY.
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household, Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and it officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court Court of Requests; Police Establishment and it officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants, Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Government's; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service—Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy

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NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 14th January, 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA, the "Bengal Packet" will sail 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For passage, apply to

FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits of *Bogutdass Nursey dass*, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Moolchund Hurjeewandass* the nearest of Kin to the said deceased; all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 13th day of January 1842.

G. BURGASS
Petitioner's Proctor.

અખ્બર.ખબર

શ્રી.મુમબઇવાલો.ફીનકુ.મરનાર.બોગાલ દાશ.નરશીદાશની.શરવે.માલ.મીલકતનુ. અખતીઆરનાંમુ.લેવા.શારૂ.શ્રી.મુમબઇની જુદીકોરટની.ખુપરીમ.કોરટમો.મુલચંદ.હર જીવનદાશ.તે.એ.મરનારનો.અટલગ.ગોતરે જ.થાએ.તેને.અરજ.કીધીછે.જે.મરનેમલે— એ.વારાતે.શરવે.લોકો.જેકોઇ.કોનાંબાબરા તા.હોયે.તેનાંએતે.અરેર.થાએ—તા. ૧૩ મી.જનેવારી ૧૮૪૨ ઈ.

જ—બરગાશ—અરજ.કરનારનો.વકીલ.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz.—

In Butts		Rs 800
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry	@ 26	Rs ℔ doz.
Fine old Mellow Port	24	,,
2d Gro. Claret	24	,,

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts		Rs 800
Superior Gold color Sherry	@ 22	Rs ℔ doz.
Old Port Wine	22	,,

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1842.

MASON AND GILBERTSON'S INDIAN PALE ALE.

THE undersigned have just landed a Batch of the above Burton Ale, which they strongly recommend to notice as being of excellent quality, Price 70 Rups. per Hhd.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 14th Jan. 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in sets of £200,100 and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, of choice quality, received ex "Malabar" and "Bombay."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
,, Hhds.	,,	350
,, Quarter Casks.	,,	170
,, Quart Bottles	,,	18 to 24 ℔ Dozen.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.	@ Rs.	620
,, Hhds.	,,	320
,, Quar. Casks	,,	160

J. W. O'CONNER, OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 Dozen Case,	@ Rs. 24	℔ Doz.
Fine Old Port in Quart	,, 20	℔ do.
do. Pint	,, 10	℔ do.
Sparkling Champagne,	,, 45	℔ do.
Brandy in Quart,	,, 12	℔ do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Wm. & Thos. Edmond and Co.*, Superior Manilla Rope, at 18 Rs. per cwt. Rampart Row, 13th January 1842.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE Anniversary Meeting will be held, on Tuesday the 15th February 1842, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on the Esplanade, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when prizes will be awarded and distributed to those who produce the best specimens of Silk, Indigo, Sugar Cane, Sugar and Patatoes, Fruits, Garden Vegetables, and rare Exotics grown on the Island, or in the Presidency; preference being given to growers for the market.

FOR SALE,

MASSON'S Papers on Afghanistan, containing the Narrative of Journeys performed in that and the adjacent Countries between 1827 and 1830. Published by the Geographical Society, and sold on acocunt of the author.

Price 3 Rs. per copy Apply at the Society's Room, Town Hall.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the matter of Sheik Bapoo or otherwise Deen Mahomed, an Insolvent by order of the Common Assignee.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by public auction, on the premises, situated near Duncan Road, a House with two apartments, assessed No. 6610 and 6611, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of very powerful and well matched Bay Carriage Horses, 15 hands and ½ an inch high, very fast and steady.

These horses from their size, power, and speed are well worthy the attention of any person having a heavy Carriage.

Full particulars may be learnt on application to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

N. B. The Horses are at present at Poonah.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling, House the property of Major OSBURNE, situated in the lines, at present occupied by H. M. 22d Regt.—Price 1,200 Rupees. For particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., Bombay.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARETTO at Poona, will shew the House.

FOR SALE.—An Iron Grey Arab Buggy Horse, standing 15. 3. Price Rs. 550. For particulars apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FRENCH THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

IT having been suggested to the Society that a Concert, vocal and instrumental, as a portion of an Evening's performance, would be agreeable to the public, they have the honor to submit the following Programme of the performance proposed for *Wednesday* the 20th instant.

FIRST PART.
CONCERT.

1st. Ouverture of the *Dame Blanche*. Boieldieu.
2d. Duo from the *Dame Blanche*. "Cettemain sijolie." Boieldieu.
Sung by Monsr. and Madame S, Taraval.
3rd. Grand air from *La Marquise*. Adam.
Sung by Madame S. Taraval.
4th. Grand air from the *Serment*. Auber.
Sung by Madame Leon.
5th. Air Veria Violin. Mons. Leon.
6th. Romance from Guido and Ginevra Wetas elle a free comme une ombre" (Halervy.)
Sung by Mons S. Taraval.
7th. Duo from the Gazza Ladra. Rosini.
Sung by Mesdames S. Taraval and Leon.
8th. Romance (Vupremir Bal.)
9th. Le Concert Monstre (Romance Comique)
Sung by Mons. Achille L.

SECOND PART.
Michel and Christine.
VANDEVILLE.
The words by Mess. Scribe and Dupin.
Music—Popular airs.

The Society beg to announce that it is their intention to limit the number of their performances to five more. With the intention of meeting the views of such persons to whom it may be agreeable, they propose opening a subscription for the first place—the amount is fixed at 25 Rupees.

Five tickets will be given to Subscribers, each of which will be payable (five rupees) on the day of the performance, or in advance if preferable; but it is to be understood that subscribers are held answerable for the whole amount whetether or not they avail themselves of their tickets.

Persons desiring to subscribe, are requested to apply to Mr. Leon, No. 7, Forbes Street.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, has for Sale at his Godown in Meadow Street, opposite the Portuguese Church, ENGLISH BLANKETS, of different sizes varying in price from 6½ to 12 Rs. per pair.

B. N. D. can recommend them as the cheapest article of the description that has ever been in Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AT MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH and CO'S a few sets of best Victoria Pattern Fluted Glasses, each sett consists of

12 Wine Coolers.
12 Finger Cups.
12 Wine Glasses.
12 Claret ditto.
12 Liqueur ditto.
12 Champagne ditto.
12 Trumblers.

The lowest price is Rupees 60 for each sett.
Broken set also may be had.

PORT WINE.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA has the plesure to announce that he has on hand a few dozen bottles remaining of Port Wine of very superior quality, from the well known house of Messrs. HARPER AND Co. of London. The Corks are branded with their Seal and Name. price 18 Rups. per dozen. Muster Bottles can be obtained at one Rupee and 8 Annas per Bottle.

Apply at his Godown, opposite the Portuguese Church in Meadow street.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE' DANTRA, has for Sale on Commission at his Godown, opposite to the Portuguese Chapel in Meadow street, a few Bottles of the best Masulipatam Snuff, lately imported per Barque "*Swallow*," Captain MCALLISTER, from Madras—Price Rupees 3 per bottle.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS

WILL SELL by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 17th instant, at his Tents on the Esplanade, near the Marine Lines—a portion of the Household Furniture and Property of Major Reid, 12th Regt. Consisting of Plated and Glass ware Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cots Tables, Chairs, Couches, a small quantity of Sherry and Port, and Sundry other articles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A Bombay Built Phaeton with Patent Axles, a pair of Horses and Harness, an Europe built Buggy with a Horse and Harness, two double poled Tents, one a nearly new, and a Madras Palanquin.

The Property may be seen from Friday, the 14th instant.

Bombay, 12th January, 1842.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 25th instant, MESSRS. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to public sale at his residence Chowpatty House, situated at the foot of Malabar Point Hill, the Household furniture of *John Williams Esq.* leaving the presidency, the same consists of a well furnished house Silver Plate, plated ware, China and Glass ware, and the furniture chiefly made by Farrar amongst which are Mahogany, Jackwood and Blackwood circular, Sofa, Card, Pier and other Tables, Bookcase, Silk damask Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Cut glass chandeliers, Globe Lamps, wall Shades, Iron stone, Dinner's Set and one superior toned Pianoforte &c. Cooking utensils &c. &c. &c. if not previously disposed of.

At 1 P. M.

A very light and Elegant London built chariot with a pair of Capital horses and Harness, an office Shegram with Horse and harness and an English built Buggy.

No. 5 Vide Sheet, 13th January, 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday next, the 15th Instant, Messrs. *Bennett and Co.* will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, at the usual hour, an Invoice of Cutlery and Hardware, the same consists of an assortment of single and double blade Penknives, setts of Table Knives, Scissors, Razors, Plated Candlesticks. Bottle Stands, Bread Baskets, Pewter and Queen's Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Padlocks, Key Rings, &c.; together with a large quantity of Piece Goods, such as Grey Long Cloths, Madapolams, Turkey Red and Orange Cold Twist Broad Woollen Cloth, of various colours, and any other merchandize offering.

AND

One case of new Saddlery consisting of Hunting and Military Saddles, spare Bridles, Martingales, surcingles, Headstalls, Weymouth and Chifney bits, Stirrup Leathers, Girths, Stirrup Irons, and 2 or 3 sets of English made Horse Juils and it a fair price is offered 2 Setts of Peats Buggy Harness. Likewise au Invoice of Stationery, comprising Foolscap, and Letter Paper, Wafers, Quills, &c

At 1 P. M.

Any Carriages or Horses offering.

ALSO.

On account of concerned Parties the undermentioned Portuguese paper landed in a Salt water damaged state from the ship "Shaw on Shaw" from Calcutta vizt.

558 Reams of Portuguese paper and the remainder more damaged at the next auction.

LIKEWISE.

On account of the underwriter the undermentioned piece goods landed in a Salt water damaged state from ship "Clamorus" from Liverpool vizt.

mark.
H. N. & Co. —2 Bales of grey Shirtings.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders for the conveyance of the Public Mails, in wheeled conveyances, from Bombay to Poona, and from Poonah to Bombay, via Trombay, (during the South Western Monsoon, at other periods optional), and Panwell, will be received, at this Office, till 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 15th February 1842, when all tenders which may have been received will be opened by the Post Master General. Parties interested are invited to attend, in person or by deputy to witness the opening of the tenders.

2d. The average daily weight of the Letter and Bhangy Mails, outwards and inwards, is 180 pounds, but the Contractor must be prepared, on the arrival of the Overland Mail, from Suez, to convey, from Bombay to Poonah, without any extra remuneration whatever, a weight of 550 lbs. per diem, for 5 days, in each month. On the departure of the Overland Mail, the Contractor must, likewise, be prepared to convey, from Poona, to Bombay, without any extra remuneration an aggregate weight of 640 lbs. of Overland Letters and Newspapers, in each month.

3rd. It will be left optional with the Contractor to carry the Bhangies in the same conveyance with the Letter Mails or in a separate one; it being at the discretion of the Post Master General (in the event of their being despatched, separately) to define the daily load, for each conveyance, so that the aggregate load per diem, does not exceed 180 lbs. The contractor will be at liberty to carry Passengers, in the Mail Cart, and to charge such rates of hire, as he may deem best for his own interest; but with his arrangements, regarding travellers, the Post Office Departments has no concern whatsoever.

4th The Mails must be conveyed, from Bombay to Poona, and vice versa, in 17 hours, throughout the year. If that time should be exceeded, the Contractor will subject himself to be fined at the rate of five Rs. for every thirty minutes, and a less sum in proportion for any less period of time. If this excess should be more than 5 hours, the contract will be held liable to forfeiture, at the discretion of the Post Master General.

5th. The Contractor must be prepared to convey Expresses, Outwards or Inwards, whenever called upon, by the Post Master General or the Post Master at Poona, and, for each Express, the Contractor shall be allowed Rupees Twenty five, provided it is conveyed within fifteen hours; but, if that time is exceeded, the Contractor shall have no claim to such extra allowance.

6th. The tenders received will be submitted for the final orders of Government and will be liable to rejection, without the assignment of reasons. The Contract will continue in force for three years, and the party, whose tenders may be accepted, must be prepared to commence operations on the 1st April 1842.

7th. For the due fulfilment of the terms of the Contract, the Contractor will be bound in the sum of Rupees five thousand, for which he must furnish good and unexceptionable security which security will be liable to forfeiture should he fail in the performance of any one of the conditions of the Contract.

8th. Should the Contractor, at any time, wish to resign the Contract, he must give three months previous notice to the Post Master General. In like manner Government shall have the power of dissolving the Contract by giving the Contractor three months previous notice.

9th. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Post Master General.

J. A. SHAW.
Bombay Genl. Post Office, 12th January 1842. Post Master Genl.

FOR SALE.—Canary brids—lately imported. Apply to *Nasserwanjee and Pestonjee* No. 27 Appollo Street, near the Victoria Hotel.

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.'S

6TH LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

ON 70 undrawn Reserved Tickets for the 10th or last day's Drawing of the pending Calcutta Lottery, to consist of 1156 Chances at Co's. Rs. 32 per Chance or 16 Rs. in advance, and the sbalance 16 Rs. on the receipt of Prize.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		8	Whole Tickets Co.'s Rupees	4,000
1 Ditto of	5		ditto	2,500
1 Ditto of	3		ditto	1,500
3 Ditto of 1 each	3		ditto	1,500
6 Ditto of ½ each	3		ditto	1,500
16 Ditto of ¼ each	4		ditto	2,000
40 Ditto of ⅛ each	5		ditto	2,500
160 Ditto of 1-16 each	10		ditto	5,000
928 Ditto of 1-32 each	20		ditto	14,500
1156 Prizes.		70	Whole Tickets.	35,000

CONDITIONS.

1st—Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Company's Rupees 32 at once or only 16 Rs. as an advance but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prize and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d—Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their agents, Thomas Smith, Esquire, Editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projector's Office, No. 22 and 23 India mart, Old Court House Lane, Rada Bazar; Mr. A. G. Paterson's House, and also at Messrs. Tulloh and Co.'s Auction Room with Soorgeecoomar Dutt.

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.
Projectors.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively without fail take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co.'s* Auction Room, on Thursday, the 24th February, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. where the presence of the Subscribers is respectfully solicited

C. M. DUTT & CO.
PROJECTORS.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

SEVENTH LOTTERY.

On 18 Reserved whole Tickets of Tenth and last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842.

225 Chances at Company's Rupees (50) per Chance.

Cheap Scheme Few Numbers.

1 Prize	of	5	Whole Tickets
1 Ditto	of	2	Do. do.
1 Ditto	of	1	Do. do.
4 Ditto	of ½ each	2	Do. do.
6 Ditto	of ¼ do.	1½	Do. do.
20 Ditto	of ⅛ do.	2½	Do. do.
64 Ditto	of 1/16	4	Do. do.
97 Prizes		48 Reserved Tickets.	
128 Blanks	For Blankholder	2	Do. do.
		20	Do. do.

Two Reserved Tickets will be reserved for blank holders of our Lottery and the Numbers of the above Two Tickets will be published in the several Newspapers after the Ninth Day's Drawing.

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place at the Exchange Rooms on Friday the 11th February next precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.

Prizes will be deliverable immediately after the drawing and the result will be published with the respective names of Prize Holders.

Early applications to be made from the Muffussal with remittance to the Projector's office.

No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. *Dykes and Co.*

Baboo Ramlochun Roy, Trustee. *Prankissen Dey & Co.* Projectors.

प्राणकिसन देचे कंपनीचो सातवो सोडती.

सन १८४२ चा कलकता सरकारचे पहिल्या सोडतीचा दाहवा किंवा शेवटचा दिवशी निघणार चिटया त्यातील १८ आखंडु चिटयावर.

या सोडतीचा चिटया २२५ केल्या आहेत आणि दर चिटीस कुंपनी सिक्याचे रूपये ५० ठराविले आहेत,

सस्ते साटे आणि थोडक्या चिटया.

१	लाट आखंडु चिटया	५ चा चा
१	लाट आखंडु चिटया	२ चा
१	लाट आखंडु चिटी	१ चा
४	ला. दर .II. चिटी. य. चिटया	२
६	ला. दर .I. चिटी. य. चिटी	१II
२०	ला. दर दोन चाचि. य. चि.	२II
६४	ला. द. यक चा चि. य. चिटया	४
९७	लाट	
१२८	कोऱ्या चिटया	

१८ राहिलेल्या चिटया २ कोऱ्या चिटया जास यतील त्या सर्वास राहिलेल्या चिटया २ यकुण राहिलेल्या चिटया २०.

दोन राहिलेल्या चिटया जांस आम चे सोडतीत कोऱ्या चिटया येतील त्या चे हिशेबो ठेविल्या जातील आणि त्या दोन चिटयाचे आंक तेथे नवचा दिवशी चिटया निघाल्या झणजे अवघ्या

स वर्तमान पत्रांत छापुन जाहेर केले जातील.

सदरहु सोउत्यांचा विटया इक्षवे ज रूम मध्यें पुढील शुक्रवारी तारिख १२ वी माहे फेब्रवारीचे दिवशी माध्यानी बारांवर येक वाजतां निश्चयात्मक नि घणार.

जो लाट जास येईलतो विटया निघु न राहिल्या क्षणजे तेव्हांच दिला जाई ल आणि जें काहीं होइल तें ज्यांस लाट येईल त्यांचे नावावर वेग वेगळ घालु न छापुन जाहेर करतील.

दुर दुरले लोक ज्यांस वा विटया वि कत घेण्याचि इछा असेल त्याणे या सो उतो काढणार धन्याचे आफीस नंबर १२ बाटरल स्ट्रीट मध्यें भिश्रियेर्स दैवस चे कंपनीचा पेढी समोर आहे तेथे लो कर पैका पाठउन मागून घ्याचा.

१ प्राणकीसन देवो कंपनी सोड त्या काढणार सही.

१ वापुराम लोचनराय काम चाल विणार.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1842.

No. 13. Captain H. Jacob of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, has been nominated to command the Detachment of that Regiment, doing duty over the Substdiary Jail at Tannah from the 14th of December last.

No. 14. The following temporary arrangement is made.

Ensign H. Taylor of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry (Light Infantry) to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, vice Lieutenant Alcock appointed Adjutant, or until further orders.

No. 15. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Burns, dated Kulladghee the 30th November 1841, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant G. De Saumarez of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to act as Cantonment Adjutant and Superintendent of Bazars at that Station from the above date, until further orders.

An order by Brigadier Farquharson, dated Kurrachee the 10th December 1841, appointing Ensign Russell of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during the period the latter Corps may remain at that Station.

No. 16. With reference to General Order, No. 476 dated the 10th August last, Lieutenant R. J. Shaw of the Commissariat Department is appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary General and in charge of Bazars at Sukkur.

No. 17. An order by Major Hancock, dated Bombay the 12th December 1841, appointing Ensign Briggs, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Tannah during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and file, is confirmed.

No. 18. Mr. William Stevenson is admitted to the rvice in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment, and promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 13th December 1841.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1842.

No. 19. The following temporary appointment is confirmed.

Captain J. Hale of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Major of Brigade at Malligaum, on the departure of Captain Wilson on sick certificate,

No. 20. Adverting to the Government General Order of 2d April last, No. 229, relieving Officers in charge of Troops and Companies from the expense of providing Lights for their Barracks and Guard Rooms, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to reduce the allowance at present drawn, on account of Troops and Companies of the Queen's Regiments, to the Bengal rate, namely Rupees 50 per Troop or Company per Mensem.

2d. The sum of 50 Rupees, includes, as in Bengal, an allowance for Native Artificers and Repair of Arms.

Dragoons.			
Half yearly Contingent allowance being per month..	457	4	4
Stationery allowance 8 Troops Rupees 15 each.....	120	0	0
Allowance for Oil 8....,, 10 ,,..	80	0	0
Pay of Native Artificers.....	76	4	0
Allowance for Repair of Arms..,, .	4	10	8
Rupees..	638	3	0
Infantry.			
Half yearly Contingent allowance being per month.	238	14	6
Stationery &c. allowance for 9 Companies Rupees 22 each.....	198	0	0
Lights and Stationery for Regimental Guards,...,..	22	8	0
Rupees..	459	6	6

3. The allowances, as per Margin, at present drawn by the Queen's Regiments of Dragoons and Infantry, are to be discontinued from the end of this month.

4. The allowance of Rupees (12) Twelve per Mensem for Oil and Stationery for the Guards, drawn by each of the Company's European Regiments, is to be discontinued from the same date.

No. 21 By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date 5th instant, Lieutenant P. E. Warburton of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry was appointed Post Master at Belgaum, in succession to Captain Gordon, whose Regiment has left that station.

No. 22 of 1842. The following appointment is made.

Lieutenant W. H. Godfrey of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General R. A. Willis, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, vice Captain C. S. Stuart proceeding to Europe on sick certificate.

No. 23 of 1842. Captain Maclean received charge of the Pay Office, Scind Force, from Captain Hunter on the 6th December 1841.

No. 24 of 1842. Lieutenant H. E. D. Jones, is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry from the 22nd October last, the date of his passing in the Mahratta Language.

No. 25 of 1842. By a Resolution in the Secret Department under date 31st December last, Lieutenant G. Malcolm of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry has been appointed to the situation of 2nd in command of the "Scind Irregular Horse" in succession to Lieutenant Stanley resigned, Lieutenant H. Standley of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry has been also appointed Adjutant of the Scind Irregular Horse, vice Malcolm.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1842.

No. 26 of 1842. The Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the Army, the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 279 of 1841,

General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 8th December 1841.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extracts from the London Gazettes, containing promotion by Brevet and the grant of Honorary Distinctions to the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Service.

Windsor Castle, August 21st, 1841.

"The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Richmond Campbell Shakespeare, Esquire, Lieutenant of the Bengal Artillery."

War Office, September 10th, 1841.

"Brevet Major Henry Erskine Somerville, of the Hon'ble the East India Company's Service, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the East Indies only, dated 30th August 1841.

Whitehall, September 30th 1841.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Captain Christopher Codrington, of the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company on the Bengal Establishment, Her Royal Licence and Permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the Services from time to time rendered by him during the campaign in Affghanistan; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission, doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms."

"And also to Command, that Her Majesty's said concesssion and especial mark of Her Royal favor be registered together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

Whitehall, September 5th 1841.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Henry Hancock Esquire, a Major in the Army, and Major of the 19th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company, Her Royal Licence and Permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his Services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the Capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee, and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence or privilege, appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of the Realms.

"And also to Command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal favor be registered together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

Whitehall, September 23rd, 1841.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Captain Francis Wheler, of the Bengal Cavalry, and Deputy Judge Advocate General, Her Royal Licence and Permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the Services from time to time, rendered by him during the campaign in Affghanistan; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission, doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms."

"And also to Command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1842.

No. 27. An order by Lieut. Col. Wilson, dated Aden, the 9th Nov. last, appointing Bt. Captain F. Jackson, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 10th Regt. N. I. on the departure of Ensign Lodwick on sick certificate to Europe, or until further orders is confirmed.

No. 28. With reference to G. O. dated the 8th December last, the following appointment is made.

Captain W. E. Rawlinson of the 1st Eur. Regt. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Force in Scinde.

(Signed) J. SUART, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

12th January 1842.

The following order is confirmed.

A station order by Brigadier Fearon dated Mhow the 31st Dec. 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon D. Buddo of the 26th Regt. N. I. to assume medical charge of the left wing of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry and accompany it en route towards Deesa until relieved, and placing Surgeon Sinclair in medical charge of the 26th Regt. N. I. and Company of Artillery, during the absence of Assist. Surgeon Buddo.

2. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 8 days subsistence money to each of 24, and 16 days to each of 3 Rejected Recruits for the 19th Regt. N. I. to enable them to return to their native Villages.

3. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Deesa, and of which Subedar Major Adam Khan of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry (Lancers) is President, is dissolved.

4. The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Deesa, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

5. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

17th Regt. N. I.—Ensign F. Pelly from 5th Jan. to 15th Feb. to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

13th January 1842.

1. Private Ram Kisson Kahan of the 21st Regiment at present with the 24th Regt. N. I. is to be sent to the Presidency, where he is to remain attached to the Marine Battalion until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his Regt.

2. An order by Lieut. Col. Hughes, C. B. dated Ahmednuggur, the 2d Dec. 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon Mackintosh 18th Regt. M. N. I. to receive medical charge of the Staff and Details at that Station from Assist. Surgeon Dickinson, is confirmed.

3. A Committee will assemble at Malabar Point on Saturday morning next the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, to examine and report on two Horses of the Escort of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, proposed to be cast.

President.

Major S. Poole, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, (Lancers).

Members.

Lieut. W. Loch, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, (Lancers).
Cornet G. V. Loch, 2d ....do.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the proceedings in duplicate to be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army, and the Committee dissolved.

4. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. E. Wilkinson, from 1st to 31st January in extension on medical certificate to remain in the Deccan.

By order of the Commander in Chief
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th January, 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. B. Hutt, confirmed in the office of judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, from the 5th instant.

Mr. S. Babington to act as assistant judge and session judge of Surat.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1842.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation from the 27th ultimo.

Mr. E. M. Suart, second assistant to the collector of Solapoor is allowed leave of absence for 15 days under Section XI of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, collector of Khandesh, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation, for the purpose of making the jummabandee settlement.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, second assistant to the collector and Magistrate of Rutnageere, resumed charge of his appointment on the 11th ultimo.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, received charge of the office of collector and magistrate of Belgaum, on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. A. K. Corfield, is appointed an assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
O. BLANE, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez on Tuesday the 1st February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1841.

NOTIFICATION.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Order issued by Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's Fleet in the Indian Seas, relative to the detention of Chinese Junks, with either valuable or rich Cargoes,

By Sir William Parker, K. C. B., Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed in the East Indies and Seas Adjacent.

To.

Captain ——
Her Majesty's Ship.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary having in his letter, dated the 6th instant, intimated his opinion that the period has arrived, at which it is desirable and requisite to add to the stringency of our operations against the Government of China, and suggested that her majesty's Vessels may be authorized to detain all Junks with either valuable or rich Cargoes.

You are hereby required and directed to seize and bring into the harbours of "Chusan" or "Hong Kong," or any other secure anchorage, in the occupation of her majesty's Forces, all such Vessels, taking especial care, that every article of property, is most scrupulously brought to account, for the receipt and safe keeping of the authorized Agents, viz.t.

Capt. Campbell .....55th Rt. on the part of the Crown.
,, Ware.....49th do. for the Army.
,, Balfour.....Madras Artillery, do.
Mr. Benj. Chimmo, my Secretary } and For the Royal and I.N.
Mr. R. McWichelo, Purser R. N. }

until the gracious pleasure of the Queen shall be known as to the disposal of such captured or detained property, or until the amount, for which any portion of it that it may be found necessary or advisable to dispose of immediately, shall be realized by public sale.

But exceptions are to be made in favor of the property belonging to private individuals, and their Junks, navigating on the Coasts of the Purkien Province, from which an active trade is carried on with our Straits Settlements, and, their Vessels which may be actually bound to, or from any of the said Straits Settlements, or Chusan, or Hong Kong are to be granted privilege and immunity from seizure or detention, and any captain or Officer in Command of her majesty's Ships, or the Indian Navy, who may examine such Vessels, and allow them to pass, is to furnish the Master of the Junk with a certificate that he has done so, or make an endorsement on the papers of the Vessel to that effect.

All passes which may be given by the Senior Officer, on the parts of the Coast referred to, are to be respected; but it will neither be useful, or possible, to man and detain any number of private Junks, freighted with ordinary produce.

The Trade of Formosa is also to be stopped, as far as is practicable, and the same system, and Embargo is to be enforced all along the Coast of China to the utmost extent that circumstances will permit.

All Chinese Government Junks, or property which may any where be seized, and which do not admit of being removed, are, as far as may be practicable, to be destroyed.

Given on Board the Modeste at Ningpo, the 18th day of October 1841.
(Signed) W. PARKER,

By Command of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) B. CIMMMO, Secretary.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 5th Instant..... Chests		123
Total..		123

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41 ..... Chests		180
Ditte under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 18th December 1841..... .... ,,		6,409
Total....		6,589

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation..... Chests		2000
Imported from the 3rd November 1840, to the 4th instant..... ,,		3,567½
Ditto from the 5th the 11th instant....		590
Total..		6,157½

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1840 to the 4th instant. Chests		2,628½
Ditto from the 11th instant..... ,,		22½
Total....		2,855½

W. ESCOMBE, Actg. Opium Agent.

Bombay, 11th January 1841.

CALENDAR, JAN. 31 DAYS, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	14	[1776.	0 47	1 2	
Sa.	15	Duke of Gloucester born,	1 17	1 33	
Sun	16	2d *Sunday after Epip-*	1 50	2 5	
M.	17	*hany.* [1826.	2 22	2 36	
Tu.	18	Prisca.-Bhurtpore taken	2 54	3 11	
W.	19	Aden captured by the	3 30	3 41	
Th.	20	Fabian. [English, 1839.	4 5	4 26	) 20 1 52 M.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

January 12th. Lieut. Col. Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I. from Dadur-
,, 13th. Lieut. F Holder, H. M. 14th Lt. Dragoons, from the Upper Provinces.

Departures.

January 11th. Capt. W. S. Adam, Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. to Belgaum.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

January 12th. Brig Dadaboy, Mahomed Ajum, Nacodah, from Siam, 23d Nov. 1841, and Singapoor, no date.

Passengers.—4 Natives.

Do. do. Barque Christiana, S. Simpson, Master, from Liverpool, 20th Aug. 1841.

Do. 13th. Ketch Lord Castle, Cassumjee, Nacodah, from Penang.

Departures.

January 11th. Ship Shaw Allum, E. Evans, Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Revd. and Mrs. Maule, Doctor Awre, R. Bennett, Esq.

Do. 12th. Ship Castle Huntley, J. G. Reddie, Master, to China.

Passengers.—2 Parsees and 3 Parsees' Servants.

Do. do. Ship Malabar, Robert Pollock, Master, to London.

Passengers. Mrs. Glass, and a Child, Mrs. Elliot and Child, Mrs. Colbeck, and 5 Children, Mrs. Lucas and 4 Children, Mrs. Adams and 2 Children, Mrs. Leard and Child, Doctor and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. Chambers and 2 Children, 3 Children of Mrs. Reid, 2 Ditto of Capt. Thornbury, Mr. Wingate.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Supt. Indian Navy.....	Suez.....	1st Feb
Cumbrian.....	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London ..	22d Jan
Orwell.....	Forbes & co.....	London ..	14th Jan
Thistle.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	16th Jan
Clarendon.....	Ritchie Stewart & co..	Liverpool	15th Jan
Mertoun.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	despatch
Kilblain.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	Liverpool	20th Jan
Columbine.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	despatch
Princess Charlotte....	W. Nicol & co.....	Liverpool	
England.....	Forbes & co.....	Liverpool	despatch
Clansman.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Alex. Grant.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	
Brilliant.....	McVicar, Burn & co..	Falmouth	30th Jan
Geo. Cavier (*French*)....	.....	Bourdeaux	
Eleanor Lancaster.....	McVicar Burn & co..	Calcutta..	1st Feb
Caroline.....	Aga. M. Rahim	Calcutta..	18th Jan
Actress.....	Higginson & Cardwell.	Calcutta..	20th Jan
Reunion (*French*)	T. Jefferies.....	Marseilles.	
Wild Irish Girl.....	B. & A. Hormarjee	China.. ..	despatch
Caledonia.....	Dirom Carter & co....	China	1st Feb
Vestal.....	Remington & co.....	China	
Royal Saxon.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	China ..	despatch
H. M. C. Steamer Seaforth	Frith & co.....	Colombo..	on arrival of Mail.
Monarch.....	T. Jeffries	Singapore	
Freak.....	Edaljee Framjee & co.	Singapore	
Drongan.....	Gillanders Ewart & co..		
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co....		
Mor.....	Remington & co.....		
Victoria.....	.....		
Lowjee Family.....	Forbes & co		
Colonist.....	Skinner & co.....		
Corsair.....	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy..		
Julia.....	.....		
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
St. Vincent.....	Campbell Miller & co..		
William Perrie..	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Christiana.....	W. Elsam & co		
Queen Victoria.....	Pollexfen & co..... ..		
H. C. Steamers {	Atalanta, Berenice, Zenobia, Indus		
M. C. Brig	Taptee		
,, ,, ,,	Tender Cardiva		
,, ,, Sloop	Elphinstone		
,, ,, Schooner.	Emily		
,, ,, ,,	Maldiva		
,, ,, Cutter	Nurbuddah		
,, ,, R. Ship	Hastings		
Thana Light Vessel at the Rock Station			

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINTED TO SAIL
a Ellen.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	25th Oct
a Tokun..... ..	Forbes & co.....	London ..	10th Sept
a Orator.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	25th Oct
a Rachel.....	W. & T. Edmond & co.	London ..	1st Nov
a Diana.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	30th Oct
a Edinburgh.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	London ..	31 Oct
a Lord Eldon.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	20th Oct
a Mary.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	20th Oct
a Francis Spaight....	Foster & co..... ..	London ..	20th Sept
Indus.....	Cassumjee Ebrahim....	London ..	7th Nov
a Elizabeth.....	.....	London ..	26th Oct
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	15th Nov
Broxbournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	in Dec
Majestic.....	.....	London ..	10th Nov
Argyleshire.....	Grey & co.....	London ..	29th Nov
Helena.....	.....	London ..	15th Dec
Buckinghamshire.. ..	Framjee Cawasjee....	London ..	25th Dec
Julius Cæsar.....	.....	London ..	20th Dec
Henry Davidson.....	.....	London ..	15th Nov
a Woodman.....	.....	Liverpool	7th Aug
a Davonport.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	14th Aug
a Lady Lilford.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	7th Sept
a Corea.....	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	7th Sept
a Colchester..... ..	.....	Liverpool	15th Sept
a Shakespear.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	28th Oct
a Hindostan.....	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	21st Sept
a Reliance.....	.....	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Cambridge..	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	14th Sept
Parsee Merchant.... ..	.....	Liverpool	1st Nov
Thereto.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	6th Oct
William Gillies.....	.....	Liverpool	5th Nov
Wave.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	7th Nov
England.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
Vestal.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Liverpool	22d Nov
a Chieftain.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	31st Oct
Crown.....	.....	Liverpool	10th Nov
Cremona.....	.....	Liverpool	14th Nov
a Lancaster.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	25th Nov
Harriett Scott.....	W. Elsam & co.....	Liverpool	25th Nov
Caledonia.....	.....	Liverpool	30th Nov
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	20th Nov
British Merchant.....	Pollexfen Milne & co..	Liverpool	20th Nov
Saxe Gotha	.....	Liverpool	1st Nov
Syria.....	.....	Liverpool	15th Dec
Salem.....	.....	Shields ..	31 Oct
Emily.....	.....	Shields ..	30th Nov
East London.....	.....	Shields ..	12th Oct
a Agnada.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	19th July
a Glasgow.....	McVicar Burn & co.....	Clyde.. ..	15th Sept
a Wave	.....	Clyde.. ..	28th Aug
a Margaret Pollock..	Eglinton McLean & co	Clyde.. ..	15th Sept
a Lanarkshire..... ..	.....	Clyde.. ..	11th Sept
a Hope.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	15th Oct
a Carnatic.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Clyde..	27th Oct
Voluna.....	.....	Clyde..	5th Nov
Bucephalus.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde..	5th Nov
Kirkman Finlay.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde..	in Nov
Hebrides.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Clyde..	in Nov
Kate.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Clyde..	in Nov
a Caledonia.....	Viccajee Mherjee.....	China	5th Nov
Charles Grant.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co	China	21st Nov
Vansittart.....	.....	China	21st Nov
Tartar.....	.....	China.. ..	9th Dec
Cornwallis.....	K. Motichund.....	Calcutta..	
Herald.....	McVicar Burn co.....	Calcutta..	17th Dec

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Dec. 31st.—English Barque Hindoo, M. Mawson, from Liverpool, 15th Aug.

Jan. 1.—English Ship William Money, W. Beckford, from London 3d, and Plymouth 31st Aug.

☞ Maria (Steamer) and Sea Queen arrived off Calcutta, yesterday.

REMARKS.

By the Maria.—The Ganges arrived on the 19th Dec. off Amherst. The Coquette a total wreck on the N. side of Callagouk Island. The Britomart had arrived at Moulmein from Singapore. The City of London had arrived at Moulmein with troops from Madras.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Jan. 1st.—Georgia, W. Mitchell, for London, and Futtle Currim, Nacoda, for Bombay, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Dec. 31st.—Buccaneer, J. Clark, for Madras, Trincomalie and Colombo.

Jan. 3d.—Fattle Mobarruck, Nacoda, for Muscat and Futtie Currim, Nacoda, for Bombay.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per William Money, from London.—Mrs. Gahan; lieuts. Wells H. M. 63d regt., comg. troops, and Seobell, 62d regt., assist-surg. Gahan, H. M. 9th foot; ensigns Downing, H. M. 3d buffs, and Douglas, H. M. 62d regt.

The William Money, on the 27th Aug., in lat. 37. 43' N. long. 14. 50' W. exchanged numbers with the barque Penyard Park, from London to the Mauritius. On the 2d Sept., in lat. 21. 35' N. long 18. 20' W. boarded the Schooner Rebecca Groves, from Whaling, bound to Madeira, leaky. On the 3d Oct. in lat. 6. 18' N. long. 19. 30' W. boarded the French whaler ship Jones, DeCosta, from Nantes board to Hobart Town. On the 5th Nov., in lat. 38. 38' S. long. 55, 38' F. boarded the ship Queen Victoria, from Liverpool, to Bombay, out 28 days—all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL,

December 31, Barque Charles Dumergue, H. Crawford, from Coringa, 27th, and Masulipatam 30th December.

Passengers., Major Sargent 18th Royal Irish, Capt. Gordon Arty., Mr. and Mrs. Jamison. 4 servants 2 Horsekeepers.

DEPARTURE.,

January 2. Barque Juverna, E. Grundy, to the Straits and China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st December, the lady of Thomas Bean, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th December, the lady of O. Moses, Esq. of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 28th December, the lady of Capt. R. Y. B. Bush, of the 65th Regiment N. I., of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 27th Dec., the lady of Lieut. Col. Pemberton, 67th Regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Loll Bazar Chapel, on Saturday, the 1st Jan., by the Rev. W. W. Evans, L. Mendes, Esq., to Miss Charlotte Thomas, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Baptist, Minister of Nuringa Choke, both of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st December, Mr. H. Mendes, son of the late Mr. M. Mendes, aged 20 years, 6 months and 15 days.

At the same day and place, by the Rev. W. W. Evans, E. B. Thompson, Esq., to Miss Catherine Antigne, both of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Jan., Monsieur Paul Quantin, aged 62 years.

On board the Exmouth, off Garden Reach, on the morning of the 31st Dec. Wm. F. Dawson, esq., aged 39 years.

At Saugor, on the 6th Dec., Magazine-serjeant Ryan, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and four children to deplore their loss.

MADRAS

MARRIAGE,

At St. George's Cathedral, on the 1st instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Harper, Richard Gwatkin Clarke, of the Civil Service, to Charlotte Anne, only daughter of the late Major G. N. C. Campbell, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

BIRTH.

At Madras, at the residence of J. T. Baille Esq., on the 2d January 1842, the wife of Henry James Nicholls, Lieut. 25th Regt. N. I., and Sub Assist. Comy. General, of a Son.

BOMBAY TIMES, 12th Jan. 1842

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOMBAY AND POONA RACES.

The necessity of established rules equally applying to the two courses having been long felt, the Stewards for the Bombay and Poona Coarses for the present year have unanimously agreed to the following code of regulations.

Newmarket rules as far as applicable to be adopted.

1st. The rules concerning Horse racing in general, the rules and orders of Jockey club and the adjudged cases, all of which are contained in Weatherty's racing calendar, apply to all races run on, and engagements made for, the Bombay and Poonah courses, with the exception of certain rules hereafter specified, which are not adapted to the state of the Turf in India, and others which are purely local, and no other book is to be considered as authority of the above rules, orders, and decisions of the Jockey club at Newmarket.

AGE.

2d. The Newmarket rules for horses, taking age from the 1st January, is not adopted, and horses are to continue to take their ages from the 1st of May.

3d. The 8th of the rules concerning horse racing in general is not adopted, and the following rules are substituted for it.

4th. Horses that cannot produce a certificate of their age, are to be aged by the stewards, or by such person or persons as they may appoint.

5th. Any objection to a horse being improperly aged is to be made and decided before the race is run, and such decision is to be final as far as that race goes, notwithstanding any thing that may be subsequently adduced to the contrary.

6th. By quila standard weight for age.

3 years	7	stone	5lbs.
4 ,, ...	7	,,	12
5 ,, ...	8	,,	5
6 ,, ...	8	,,	12
7 ,, ...	9	,,	

7th. In weight for inches, the standard, when no other is expressed, to be 14 hands 9 stone.

All above and under, to carry or be allowed in the proportion of 7lbs. to an inch.

8th. In whim plates the weight to be the mean between the respective weights for age and inches in the above standards.

9th. Horses to be measured by the Stewards, or such person or persons as they may appoint; any objection to their measurement is to be made and decided before the meeting, and such decision is to be final.

10th. When a quarter of an inch is allowed for measuring in shoes or plates, such are to be bona fide shoes or plates; and no pieces of tin or other substance cut in the shape of shoes will be allowed. A horse must stand to be measured with his legs as nearly perpendicular as possible. The skin on his withers is not to be pressed down, and his mane is not to be held lower than what brings the poll on a level with the withers.

Nominations, objections, entrances, confederacies, &c. &c.

11th. In races in which public money is given and where no terms are specified, sealed nominations or sealed entrance money or stakes are to be sent to the Stewards by 12 o'clock the day before the race. The nominations to be opened at one o'clock, and the owner of each horse entered shall declare to the Stewards at 5 o'clock or when the List is read, whether his horse is to run or not, which declaration shall be considered obligatory if in the affirmative, unless the horse is taken ill or lame, and if in the negative, his name shall be erased from the list.

12.—All Confederacies must be declared on or before the day preceding the meeting, and Confederates are jointly and separately responsible for all losses and demands connected with racing, incurred jointly or separately by them during the meeting; at the end of it they are to declare whether the Confederacy is at an end or not. If a Confederacy is subsequently dissolved, the Confederates must notify this to the Secretary by a letter signed by both or all of them. In like manner, if a Confederacy is formed before a meeting—it must be immediately notified to the Secretary to entitle the Confederates to the benefits of it before the meeting.

13th. Where any one person or a Confederacy start more than one horse for a race, he or they must declare which horse is to win if he can.

14th. In all races, the terms of which are that they are to close on a certain day, it is understood that subscriptions are to be received not dispatched, on or before that day, and this applies also to forfeits that are to be declared on or before a certain day.

15th When a horse's name is changed from one he has ever run under, both names must be specified the first time he is entered under the new one.

16. When half forfeit is allowed to be declared, the money must be paid not later than 5 o'clock; or when the list is read, the night before the race is run to entitle the person so declaring to the benefit of it, if it is not so paid he is liable for the whole stake.

17th. Horses that have never run at the place where the meeting is held, must show at such time and place as the Stewards may appoint.

18th. In all races for public money, mares and geldings are allowed 3lbs. where nothing to the contrary is specified.

19th. English horses starting with Arabs, on such occasions as they are permitted to start, will carry 21lbs. extra, English blood bred at the Cape or in India one stone.

Saddling, Weighing, Starting, and Heats.

20th. After the word "*off*" or "*go*" or "*away*"

38th. After a dead heat in a match, the event is over, and if the horses start again, it is a fresh match.

39th. In private sweepstakes and matches no allowance is made to mares and geldings unless specified in the terms.

Lotteries.

40th. All Lotteries to be for ready money, or I O U's, redeemable on the next sitting day under penalty of being considered defaulters.

41st. In case the funds are at any time not sufficient to cover the amount of Plates, an equal deduction to be made.

Length of the Bombay course, 1¼ miles and 34 yards.
Length of the Poonah course, 1¼ miles and 212 yards.
The above Regulations, established in 1835 and 1836, are at present in force on the Bombay Course.

D. M.S.—Secy.

QUETTAH.—Letters from Quettah have been received to the 22d ultimo. Communication had for a short time been interrupted to the eastward towards Candahar, in which direction a considerable body of insurgents were said to be in motion. General Nott must have a force of fully 10,000 men at his immediate disposal. The Garrison of Killa Abdoola, lately reinforced by 100 men and one officer, has been abandoned. This seems a judicious step in the present state of matters, where a detached outpost of 3 or 400 men at the mouth of the Kujjuck pass exposed themselves to danger without any adequate chance of affording protection. The following extract is from a Shikarpore correspondent, whose statements are well worthy of careful consideration:—

"Ghuznee was much feared for, and at Candahar strong reprehension expressed, of Colonel Maclaren's retreat on that city, having arrrived within two marches of Ghuzni, with an enemy's force (it was said), in advance. The Snow, it is stated turned him, but the effect of this movement cannot be otherwise than extensively mischievous. Our chances, our movements, and means, intimately and anxiously watched. Letter are passing rapidly between all the Chiefs above the Bolan, and the Synds are fomenting all the ill-feeling, public or private, political or religious, they can originate or discover; while every day the difficulty of moving up troops must increase from the natural obstacle of the falling snow in the mountain passes as well as the confederation of the intermediate Tribes. "Let Cabool hold own and all is safe." we hear echoed on every side; but we know the difficulties which beset this position, and the impossibility of relief. Food and Ammunition are wanting, and although General Sale holds Jellalabad, he cannot afford succour to our imprisoned troops in the capital, neither can Ghuznee force do more than hope to retain the fortress against the insurgent tribes in arms around its walls. General Nott is earnestly endeavouring to create a diversion on the Ghuzni side of Cabool, hoping to lead the Insorgents away from the Jellalabad road, and so clear it in a measure for the advance of the 1st Brigate via Peshawur, succeeded by 4 Regiments of N. I., 3 nine pounders, H. M. 9th Foot, and another Regiment of Sepoys about to start. These last, we fear, will be stopped by the inclemency of the weather."

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC.

CANDOUR of the BOMBAY COURIER.—One of the great duties of the Press being to prevent the Public from being deceived, the *Bombay Courier* of Tuesday last tells his Readers, that the Bombay Calendar is in course of publication—but that "allowance must of course be made for typographical errors"—and that "the portion devoted to popular statistics is decidedly deficient as regards the state of India"—"The fault does not, however (of course) arise from any neglect on the part of the Editor of the Bombay Calendar, but from the reluctance, which most of the local authorities evince in affording access to the Public records &c" —"A Secretary to the Bombay Government peremptorily refused about a year since to furnish even a list of the Civil Servants"—All this is fudge. What right has the Editor of that or any other Calendar to require the Secretaries or the local authorities to supply him with official documents, which according to his own admissions, he cannot print correctly and for all his blunders he would afterwards (of course) find an excuse in the copies of the documents furnished. As the Government publishes officially the lists of the Civil Servants, he may easily "find a friend to procure him one." But lame excuses for blunders futile accusations of others, and downright negligence of the part of the work within his immediate superintendence, viz., the correctness of what is printed, cannot be considered sufficient to warrant him or any other Portion of the Press from attempting to impose bad good on the Public—particularly, since he has taken care to add 25 per cent to last year's prices, and instead of 6 Rupees for the admitted inferior article, to charge 8 Rupees.

The Presidency is therefore indebted to the Bombay Courier, for having given a correct opinion of a Calendar published at that office. Tis very good indeed!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—For the sake of the respectability of the Bombay Press, I am glad to perceive that the Editor of the *Times*, in his issue of this day, *has pledged himself to trespass no more on the patience of his readers by reverting to those unseemly and perfectly unnecessary* discussions with *certain of his local contemporaries*, which have of late so much disfigured the columns of that journal.

Allow me to congratulate yourself, Mr. Editor, on the high tone which the *Bombay Courier* has assumed under your management, and the freedom from personalities which honorably distinguishes it from the other journals of this Presidency.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Bombay, January 12th, 1842.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CARNAC TESTIMONIAL.

Received up to this date.

Amount inserted in Friday's Courier, of 31st December last	Rs. 37,258
Captain H. N. Ramsay.	,, 30
	Rupees 37,288

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
Secy. to the C. T.

Gentlemen are requested to pay their Subscriptions to the Secretary.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE.—JAN. 1.

We have just heard that H. M.'s 31st foot are ordered to Meerut, the 9th N. I. to Agra, and a Troop of Horse Artillery to Muttra from Cawnpoor.

CABUL.—At the time we write we have no further news from Cabul, and not a word relative to the reported engagement and victory of the 4th or 5th December, our latest letters from Jellalabad are of the 15th ultimo, and they are couched, we are happy to say, in most encouraging terms, and speak of the bettered condition of our friends in Cabul, who 6000 strong and with a plentiful supply of food and ammunition it is supposed will be able to hold out far better terms, even in the event of reinforcements not arriving, than the enemy at present appear inclined to offer them, as negotiations are mentioned as having been put on foot after the fight on the 23d, in which the confederated chiefs offered *very generously* to afford our forces a safe retreat if we would consent to give up Shah Sooja, our guns, and quit the country for ever. Mention is also made of an affair of our regular Cavalry, who were guarding or pasturing camels, with 1200 Affghan horse; our Cavalry, it is stated, behaved most gallantly, but being outnumbered were sadly cut up, although they returned several times to the charge. At Jellalabad, where apparently but little certain intelligence from Cabul arrives, all continued quiet to the 15th ultimo; the last sally had, it is supposed, so sickened Azeez Khan's army, that they moved elsewhere; they had managed, however, in connection with Gool Mahommed to cut off a small stock of supplies, which Burkhut Khan was sending, near Gundamuck. The Chiefs have no money and are already quarrelling with one another. Jellalabad now possesses three months supplies, and the troops are in the highest spirits and ready to make a dash at any force that may venture to besiege the place; ammunition was still scarce, but supplies, expected every day. Ghuzni is reported as yet safe and Colonel Palmer has taken every precaution to ensure tranquillity by getting rid of the most suspicious of the inhabitants, and it is considered that the fort is quite impregnable to a native army without heavy guns.

The Kyber pass, it is supposed, will be opened by gold, and in another column we have alluded to the aid about to be afforded also by the Sikhs. We are happy, for the sake of our friends, that the Brigade will apparently find their passage between Peshawur and Jellalabad easier than has been supposed, but we are much concerned to learn that their opponents have been paid largely for their forbearance, as every fresh instance of the display of our gold will not only increase the cupidity of these Mountaineers, but decrease, in a proportionate ratio, their opinion of our Military prowess. It is a tacit avowal that we would rather pay than fight, and that the alternative of compelling their allegiance to their sovereign is looked upon by ourselves as more than problematical. The Kohistanees, it is said, have also received ample consideration for withdrawing from the contest they had entered into in concert with the tribes near Kabul, as, their force once withdrawn, little is apprehended from the efforts of the remaining Enemy. It would be worth while to ascertain the total of the sums expended in this way since the first commencement of the Campaign. Parliamentary motions may lead to the disclosure unless the Government oppose the enquiry.

There is a probability of trust in the rumour, we have heard, that Captain Skinner whose precarious situation in the hands of the insurgents we lately noticed, had succeeded in effecting his escape by the friendly aid of an Affghan, and we sincerely hope it will be confirmed.

Accounts later by one day, than those mentioned in our last issue, have been received from Colonel, McLaren's camp still at Tazee, their difficulties unabated or rather increased by rain and sleet.

THE PUNJAB.—We hear from Sirhind that the question of the Seik accession is still a subject of contention between the friends of the two parties, and that there is yet a probability of an outbreak between the Maharajah's party and that of the Ranee: the latter, it is said, is raising troops on this side of the Sutlej, and orders have been given to the protected chiefs to prepare Contingents and to hold themselves in readiness in case of necessity. One of our protegés Goulab Sing of Booreea, on the Sirhind and Delhi Frontier, has got together some of the drummers and fifers of the late Saharunpore Provincial Battalion who *beat off* at sunrise and sunset *á la Feringhee*. He also entertains some Artillery men who, says our correspondent, burn a lot of powder and astonish the lieges at Jagadaree. It is not improbable therefore that there may be some disturbances among the partizans of the present monarch and the Ranee, the latter taking advantage of our circumstances; but so far as the actual Sikh Government is concerned, there does not appear any fear of treachery towards us, and although the soldiery may be averse to enter into contest with the Kyberies or other Affghan tribes, whose power they have formerly felt and now dread, there is but little doubt from all we hear, that the Maharajah has assisted us hitherto as far as lies in his power. We did not certainly count much upon the sincerity of such allies, but the necessity of remaining friends with us and Mr. Clerk's excellent management of Sikh affairs have as yet had every influence upon their conduct we could desire.

We have also ascertained from the best information that no sooner was the Lahore Government made acquainted with the Rebellion in Affghanistan than immediate orders were issued for General Avitabili to leave one thousand Sepoys under a confidential officer for the protection of Peshawur & for himself to march on Alli-Musjid with the remaining force consisting of the Mahomedan Battalion, &c. with some Artillery; whilst a reserve in support of this Brigade under Rae Kaisra Singh and General Mehtab Singh also with Artillery marched from the Doab for Peshawur by orders from the Durbar of the same date.

Some fear was entertained by the Court that their Troops in accordance with Sikh custom would refuse to march without being paid up; to prevent this occurrence cash was not only ordered to be distributed among the men but the following rates of Batta have been allowed after the Troops pass Futtyghur;—

To a Commandant,	7	Rs. per man.
Adjutant,	5	do.
Subadar,	3	do.
Jemadar,	2	do.
Havildar,	1 8	do.
Naick Duffadar	1 4	do.
Sephaies,	1	do.
Mahomeden Sowars each,	5	do.

By the last accounts this force had got fairly under weigh and will it is hoped, make a lodgment at Allee Musjid and thus keep the Road open for the Ammunition which the Arsenals of Lahore were pouring into Peshawur.

It is said that the Sikh Government are as anxious as we can be regarding the safety of the Cabul force; because if the latter were obliged to capitulate, which is very improbable, they believe Peshawur would, in that case, either be wrested from them by the Affghans, rendered more formidable by the possession of British Arms, or else that we ourselves might wish to occupy it either of which events would be to them most intolerable; under these circumstances we have ventured to doubt our apprehensions regarding their fidelity, for although they may hate us, it is very certain that Affghans are far greater objects of detestation.*

DELHI.—The 6th Regt. N. I. arrived at this Station yesterday morning, under Command of Colonel Eckford, and proceed towards Kurnaul to-day.

The 55th N. I. are expected this Morning under Command of Colonel Buckley and will proceed to the Northward without delay.

The Troop of Horse Artillery under Captain Lawrenson marched for Kurnaul yesterday Morning, accompanied by a Troop of the 7th Lt. Cavalry.

ARRIVALS.—*29th Dec.*, Captain Knyvett 64th N. I. from Saugor proceeding to Cabul to join—31st, Lieut. Colonel Eckford 6th N. I. proceeding to Kurnaul.

DEPARTURES.—*31st Dec.*, Captain Lawrenson H. A. with 2d Troop 1st Brigade to Kurnaul, Captain Ekins, 7th Cavalry escorting the H. A. to Kurnaul, Captain Evans 16th N. I.; Ensign Stanner 16th N. I. proceeding to join their Corps at Cabul: Captain A. Knyvett 64th N. I. to join his Corps.

Our Ferozepore Correspondent of the last number, we are told, was in error in stating, that Colonel Stedman had obtained a promise from the Commander in Chief, of the earliest service for his Corps, though we believe there are few Corps better prepared for a Campaign than the Regiment commanded by him. The 10th Light Cavalry is spoken of here, as more likely to move northwards. Delhi Gvett; Jauuaro. 1st.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Rupees (50) fifty from "A FRIEND" in the Mofussil, as a donation to the BOMBAY DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. *We shall be happy to hand the same over to the Collector of the institution whenever he may find it convenient to call for it.*

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1842.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 3d instant. There is no longer the slightest doubt that Colonel Maclaren's brigade have been compelled to return to Candahar. They have suffered dreadfully from cold and fatigue. The only advantage which has resulted from their march is, the threwing a reinforcement of half a regiment of Native Infantry into Khelat i Ghilzie; which it may reasonably be hoped will have the effect of rendering that station perfectly secure until the end of the cold season. Ghuzni would appear to be the most exposed to danger of all the British positions in Afghanistan. Its citadel is, however lofty, and can easily be defended against a large force, unprovided with artillery.

*In the Durbar they style them, "Black hearted Devil."

Madras papers to the 5th instant, have arrived. There was a heavy gale of wind in the neighbourhood of the Presidency on the first day of the new year, so that all communication between the shipping and the shore was stopped. Several vessels were compelled to slip their cables and stand out to sea, but no serious damage was sustained. From the *Spectator* we learn that there is to be a change in the judicial system of the Southern Presidency. All the circuit courts are to be abolished and the number of zillah judges augmented.

It appears by letters received, at Calcutta, from officers belonging to the advanced force proceeding to Peshawer, that Colonel Tulloch has received several despatches, *written in French*, urging him to push on with the utmost practicable celerity. It would seem that the British authorities in Cabool, have resorted to the use of French in their official correspondence, consequent on their having discovered that the insurgents have succeeded in obtaining translations of all intercepted documents, written in English, by means of some native youths, educated at the Delhi college.

We have received intelligence from Burmah to the 15th December. All was then quiet, at Rangoon. Extracts from the *Moutmein Chronicle*, will be found in a subsequent column. A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* states that several English and American merchants have been severely beaten for passing on horse back in front of a pagoda, occupied by the Prince of Pagam, who is one of Tharawaddie's natural children.

Letters received from Scinde on Wednesday last, state that the country above the Bolan pass is in a very disturbed state. The authorities at Quettah had made a requisition on those at Shikarpore calling for reinforcements without delay.

We understand that it is finally arranged, that Mr. Shaw shall succeed to the office of Sub Treasurer as soon as a vacancy occurs, and that Mr. Escombe will be the new Post Master General.

From the *Government Gazette* of yesterday, we have extracted a copy of a circular addressed by Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. to the Captains of Her Majesty's Ships, directing them to sieze all Chinese junks excepting those trading between the coasts of the Fokien province and the British settlements in the straits. When the cargoes of the captured vessels are valuable, they are to be brought into port and delivered into the custody of the prize Agents. When the cargo is of an ordinary nature, the junk with its contents is to be destroyed. It does not appear whether the crews are to be detained as prisoners of war or landed on the coast. Five prize Agents have been appointed to receive charge of the captured property. A Captain of Her Majesty's land forces on the part of the crown; two officers of similar rank, one from the Royal and the other from the Madras Army, as representatives of the military portion of the expedition. The Admiral's Secretary and a Purser of the Royal Navy on behalf of the officers and seamen of Her Majesty's squadron, and such vessels of the Indian Navy as may be attached to it. The struggle between Great Britain and China is likely to be of long duration. The confiscated property will doubtless amount to a very considerable sum and their commission on it will be a source of considerable emolument to the Agents. The following are the names of the fortunate parties who have been nominated to perform this duty. Captains Campbell, 55th Regt., Ware, 49th Regt., Balfour, Madras Artillery, Mr. Secretary Chimmo and Mr. Purser Whichelo, R. N.

*In our extracts from the Calcutta Englishman will be found a very interesting article which we strongly recommend to the attention of our readers. It is a narrative written by Captain Gray of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment detailing the circumstances of his journey from Cabul to Jellalabad between the 2d and 24th October: at which time the hill tribes were in arms and his path was every where watched by numerous bands of rebel Afghans. It appears that Captain Gray left the village of Boodkah on the evening of the 3d October, and proceeded to the camp of a native chief to whose protection he had been recommended by Sir Alexander Burnes. It is unnecessary for us to follow the gallant Captain through all the dangers and difficulties which beset his journey, as these are most clearly pourtrayed by himself. The chief by name Mahomed Uzzeed Khan was at the head of four hundred horsemen. These as well as their leader appear to have acted admirably in the performance of the trust reposed in them. They had several conflicts with the Ghilzies who at one time offered three thousand rupees each, for Captain Gray and another officer who accompanied him. The fidelity of the escort was however, proof against the temptation, and they conveyed their charge in safety to the vicinity of Jellalabad. The most remarkable feature, in the narrative before us, is that which we are now about to notice. Captain Gray states that on the morning of the 7th October, the chief came and told him privately that the whole of the Afghans were determined to coalesce and murder or expel every Feringhee in the country. and that the people in the capital were on the eve of an insurrection. Captain Gray immediately wrote *officially* to Sir Alexander Burnes acquainting him with the information derived from the Afghan chief. One of the escort was with some difficulty prevailed on to incur the risk of proceeding to Cabool with the letter. He succeeded in doing so and eventually returned bringing to his chief a receipt from Sir Alexander Burnes for the despatch. It is evident therefore that the letter reached its destination. Yet strange to say Captain Gray did not receive a word in reply. He ascribes this to his not being attached to the political department, and considers that on this account his information was treated with contempt. He also doubts whether his letter was ever laid before Sir W. McNaghten or Major General Elphinstone, though as Captain Gray justly observes, its contents ought to have been communicated as the despatch was official. If Sir Alexander Burnes discredited the information and suppressed the letter, he would, had he survived, have incurred an awful responsibility, for to his incredulity must be ascribed the murder of so many British officers at the commencement of the insurrection. Time will shew the real merits of the case and prove whether the fault, rests with the dead or with the living. Captain Gray's letter must have reached Cabool on or about the 15th October, a fortnight at least before the outbreak took place. If the Envoy and General were made acquainted with its contents, and yet allowed themselves to be taken by surprise, their supineness merits not only general odium, but also the severest punishment which it may be in the power of the supreme Government to inflict.*

The following account, of the late opium sale in Calcutta on the 3rd instant, was received at Bombay by express before noon on Tuesday last; having occupied only seven days and a half in its passage notwithstanding the packet contained letters for at least fifty persons who were interested in the opium trade. It will be seen that the drug has realised nearly forty three lakhs of rupees. This will afford a most seasonable supply to the almost exhausted Treasury.

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	4,000	800	775	787,12,9	31,51,200
Benares	1,500	780	760	764,7,22-5th	11,45,675

The following is a list of the parties who have registered their names as passengers to Suez by the Steamer of the 1st February next.

Mrs. Davidson and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Orton, Richard Mills Esq. T W. Goodwyn, Esq. M. C. S.; Brigadier Raynsford, Nizam's Army; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walpole, H.M. 39th Regt.; Brigadier and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Duke, M. European Regt.; T. H. Davidson, Esq. M. C. S; Mrs. Genl. Yates, and Daughter; Capt. P A. Reynolds, M. Army; Mrs. Capt. Thomas and 2 Children; Mrs. Langford, Mrs. Monteith and two Children; Miss Gray; Colonel Monteith, Capt. Chalmers, and Child; Madras Army; Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and Child; M. P. Edgeworth, Esq. Bengal C. S.; Mrs. Yaldwyn and 2 Children; Doctor McGowan, the Revd. Robert Ewing; Mrs. Ross, Capt. H. S. Waters 3d M.Lt. Cavalry; Capt. C. Butler, 1st Madras E. Rt.; Capt. Owen, 1st Lancers; G. Blane Esq. C. S.; Capt. P. Penny; Capt R. Woodward, 2d Regt. Bengal N. I.; Monsr. and Madame Barrot and a Child, Capt. Woodfall, 47th M. N. I.; Capt. Hughes, 47th M. N. I.; Capt. Fraser; R. Walkinshaw, Esq. Mr. L. Lenox. Mr. G. Crabbe, Lieut. Col. J. T. Farrell, Capt. Ross, Madras Army; Major Yaldwin, Capt. G. B. Brucks I. N.

We have lately read with much profit and satisfaction a work written by George Norton Esq. Advocate General of Madras entitled "Rudimentals" being a series of discourses addressed to the Natives of India. The author treats first of the general principles of Governments and then proceeds to consider that of England, and more especially as applied to the important dependency of the mother country usually styled the East India Companys territories. Mr. Norton concludes by some remarks on the principles of administrative justice. The portions of the work which relate specially to India are those that have attracted our attention, and we believe that a perusal of them will not only be beneficial to the best educated natives but will also be found interesting and instructive by a great majority of the British residents in this country.

We intend occasionally to reprint such portions of the work as may appear best calculated to interest the general reader—who will we feel convinced be speedily induced by the specimens we shall lay before him, to make himself thoroughly master of a volume, which possesses the striking advantage of combining clearness with precision, and of exhibiting in a small compass a fund of information which could not otherwise be procured, unless by the perusal of many bulky tomes. The 5th discourse is devoted solely to the consideration of the "Governments *in* India." The 3rd & 4th Sections of this portion of the work will be found in the next issue of this paper. The first named of these, treats of the progress of the English Governments in this country from the year 1773 until the passing of the last charter: the second treats of the manner in which these Governments are or may be constituted.

Not long since it was very generally believed at Bombay that, in case of a vacancy occurring in the Council of any presidency, if no provisional member was present, the Chief Secretary had an *ex officio* right to succeed. Many persons thought that Mr. Chief Secretary Reid succeeded to the vacancy consequent on Mr. Dunlop's retirement, in consequence of such a regulation having been provided by act of parliament. This supposition is erroneous. The charter provides that in the event of no provisional member being available to fill the vacancy, the Governor in Council may appoint *any* civil servant of the rank of a senior merchant. This designation is now obsolete but, the spirit of the charter would for the future be complied with, by the acting councillor being of the standing formerly required to constitute a senior merchant.

Up to the time of our going to press there has been no indication of the approach of the steamer. Various are the conjectures as to the cause of her delay. Some say she has been detained at Suez to await the coming of the Governor General who, they think it probable, will come through Egypt. This is however, scarcely reconcileable with the announcement, contained in the latest London Journals, that Her Majesty's ship *Carysfort* was in readiness to convey his Lordship to Calcutta *via* the Cape. Another and more likely supposition is, that a telegraphic dispatch *via* Marseilles, announcing the arrival of the Bombay mail of the 1st November, reached Paris in time for the news to be forwarded to London by the 3rd December, and that the home authorities in consequence detained the outward Indian mail with the intention of sending replies to their dispatches without incurring the delay of waiting for the packet of the following month. All this is however mere conjecture. Perhaps at the moment our Presidency subscribers are reading this paragraph, the packets may have arrived and the Post Office committee, having abstained from their morning exercise, and neglected their breakfast in their zeal for consulting the convenience of the public, by accelerating the delivery of letters, may be employed in reducing into order the chaos which the Post Office consequent on it's inadequate establishment, inevitably presents on the arrival of the overland mail.

We have extracted from the *Bombay Gazette* some remarks on the opinion expressed by us in our last issue relative to the annual Calendar published at the Courier office. We should have allowed these remarks to have passed without comment did not certain expressions used by our cotemporary, such "as within his immediate superintendance" "him or any other portion of the press" appear calculated to induce the belief that the Editor of the *Courier* is likewise Editor of the *Calendar*. This is not the case, and for many years has not been so. We have no responsibility or right of interference with the Calendar. We never saw any portion of its contents until the work was completed; excepting the list of European inhabitants which was sent to us for revision in like manner as it is to every other person resident in Bombay.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

COLONEL TULLOCH'S BRIGADE.—Our correspondent with Colonel Tulloch's advanced force, sends us the following, dated the 14th ultimo.—The brigade had received a requisition from Peshawur, to push on by forced marches. They were, therefore, about to improve their pace, which, apparently to the great disgust of the force, has hitherto somewhat resembled that of the boy,

Dragging, like snail, unwillingly to school.

Camp, Manikyalub, Tuesday, December 14, 1841.—

Letters from Mackeson and Ferris were received last night about nine o'clock. These were in addition to the contents of the first express, whose purport I slightly touched on, in my last, but I am wholly unable to furnish any satisfactory information as to the contents of either; for, Colonel Tulloch has assured us all, that he is not at liberty to divulge the particulars of some of the more important of the communications, all of which were left open for his perusal. Some of them (he says) were written in French. These were from Kabool? and the object in view in employing that language was the avoidance of all chance of their communications being understood in the event of their falling into the hands of the enemy; who, it seems have derived considerable benefit from the presence of two or three of the alumni of the Delhi College—ingenuous youths, who have deserted to them, and to whom our homely English is, (thanks to our liberal encouragement of native education), familiar as their mother tongue. Mackeson's own letter is to the effect that Moohummud Ukbar Khan had arrived at Kabool and had written inflammatory letters to the Afreedee and the Mingubee Chiefs, urging them to close the Khybur Pass against us, and declaring his intention of advancing in force against Sale, while they precluded the advance of reinforcement.

Mackeson, I understand, proceeds to say, that the presence in the Khybur, of even a hundred horse under some popular Barukzye Chieftain, would too probably entail the closing of that pass against us, and he urges Colonel Tulloch to push on with all practicable expedition, with a view to allay any excitement that may have been produced by Moohummud Khan.

We accordingly proceed by forced marches to Peshawur—which place we might have *reached* ere now, had we not lingered so needlessly, nay, so provokingly, during the first ten or fifteen days, when the road was good and the moon accommodating, and when every one in camp (except the commandant!) was exclaiming against the shortness of our marches, getting up to our ground, as we did, often at seven or eight o'clock! And *now* that we are daily getting deeper into bad ground, full of break-neck ravines and imminent perils of *natural* breaches, and dry water courses, we are to stumble on in the dark at the rate of 20 miles daily. Better *that* however than further loitering where our duty is to push on "with hot haste."

The murderer of Burnes is known to have been a chief, whose name is not mentioned, but he is distinguished by his Khitab-i-Mushhoor, or well known (literally *celebrated*) title of *sirdar-i-sirdaran*, or chief of the chiefs.—Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1st.

BURMAH.—The following is extracted from a letter from our Rangoon Correspondent, dated 5th December:—Extracts from the Moulmein papers, will be found under the usual head.

"His Majesty went to Pegue, with a large force, two days ago, and he returned within 24 hours. It appears, that he will again proceed to Pegue in a day or two. His land forces are said to be 6,000 men. He must either expect to be attacked by way of Pegue, or he contemplates attacking Maulmain. With regard to the female department, they can retire to Sarrawah, at an hour's notice. I conclude that our Arracan column would reach Ameerapoora before the ladies.

"The second natural son, the Prince of Pagan, acts as executioner to his own decrees, by spearing the culprits. I hear that English and American merchants have been bambooed or stoned for passing on horseback up the main road, to the Pagoda in front of His Highness' residence. It would be an act of humanity to give this country a better Government. To allow things to remain as they are, is to suffer one of the best customers while one for our manufactured goods to become worse than poverty-striken slaves by.

"His Majesty promises the Mogul merchants, that he will build better ships, and make better guns, than those made by the English; that his ships shall carry freight 50 per cent, less than English ships; and that if the English come to fight him, he can defeat them.

"The King has helped himself to Crisp and Co.'s Bankshall. The eldest son the Prince of Prome helped himself to a stem piece, and the Woondock, the eldest son of the Premier, helped himself to a keel piece belonging to the above firm, while the men belonging to the Prince of Pagam, pelted stones at Mr. Crisp, while riding up a public road, at 7 in the morning of the 5th instant. Yet the Premier and Myo Woon are on very friendly terms with Mr. Crisp, but they dread the King."—Bengal Hurkaru, January 1st.

We have heard, upon pretty good authority, that Major-General Pollock, Commandant of Agra, has been selected to command the troops in Affghanistan. We give this as it reached us, having no time to enquire into its truth. The appointment seems by no means an unlikely one, and the authority from which we derived it, is good.

We have letters from Candahar to the 3d ultimo. All was quiet then at that place. The principal intelligence which our correspondent forwards to us relates to the return of Col. Maclaren's brigade, news of which had just reached Candahar, Various native reports of the state of affairs at Cabul were rife, but none of them appear to be worthy of much credit. We have such contradictory accounts of the behaviour of Mahommed Ukbar Khan, that it is impossible to reconcile them with one another, or to catch a glimmering of the truth.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn, that Col. Maclaren's brigade, which had been sent from Candahar to the relief, in the first instance, of the Ghuznee garrison, to be pushed on subsequently to Cabul, being unable to overcome the difficulties in its way, has abandoned the undertaking, and fallen back again on Candahar, leaving a wing of one of the regiments at Khelat-i Ghilzie to strengthen that post.

COLONEL MACLAREN'S BRIGADE.—The following extract from a letter from Col. Maclaren's camp, dated Tazee, Nov. 28th, will give the reader a good idea of what the force suffered, before it was compelled to make the retrograde movement announced elsewhere:—

"We arrived at Kelat-i-Ghiljee on the 23d, when we succeeded in getting some few camels and donkeys, and next day continued our march. Leach was very anxious that we should make a diversion, to capture a few hostile forts near Oolan Robauts, and urged the Colonel to give the orders; but in vain. Every day was of material consequence to us, and considering the positive orders he received from the General, he could not have complied with Leach's requisition. On the 24th we continued our march, and reached this place on the 26th, without experiencing any difficulties, excepting from the donkeys' knocking up. The march to this ground was through rain and snow, comfortless and wretched and now we are halted in consequence of the continued fall of *snow*, hail and rain—when we shall be able to move, it is impossible to say. We are really in a most *critical* situation; last night 300 donkeys with their loads deserted—and an hour scarcely elapses without reports being made of deaths amongst the remainder,——, who was on rear guard at this place, left a hundred or upwards with their loads on the road, unable to get them to move. The cold was most severe, and is was not till three of our men had fallen speechless and insensible from the effects of it, that they abandoned the donkeys and came into Camp. You cannot conceive how great the sufferings of our poor camp-followers are. They are perfectly useless and beginning to die from wet and cold. From ahead we learn that at Mookoor the snow is knee deep on the ground, so you may imagine what a *pleasant* prospect we have. It is not improbable that we may have to abandon the whole of our baggage, as our camels cannot live through such weather, as we now have, and even then, I fancy, we shall be able to proceed but a few marches, before we are brought up altogether; the idea of carrying our commissariat sup-

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plies on donkeys, is quite ludicrous. Report has it that a large force is now assembling at Ohu, to oppose us, but we cannot of course rely on it. Not a word of news from either Cabool or Ghuznee, or I should rather say not a dak from either place since that which contained the Envoy's dispatch. You have, of course; heard of poor Gaddoo-Khan's fate. It is believed, that he was the bearer of important letters from Cabool. The natives of the country say that Cabool has been reduced to ashes and not less than 5, or 6,000 of its inhabitants killed. What the real taste of things is there, we can only conjecture at. Whatever it may be, I don't fancy there is the least prospect of our Brigade being able to arrive in sufficient time to render the troops here any assistance—indeed, there seems little chance of our being able to advance more than a couple of marches further. The Colonel will do his utmost, I know, to get on, but I feel convinced he will be *obliged* to make a retrograde movement, ere long, if the weather we now have, continues. We are looking with anxiety for a dâk from Candahar, as we have not had one for several days. You must excuse my writing more just now, as I am so miserably cold, that I can scarcely guide my pen."

THE ADVANCED FORCES.—The following is extracted from a letter received from our correspondent with the force under Col. Tulloch's command:—

Camp Rawul Pindee, December 15th, 1841.—"We are agreeably surprised to find Rawul Pindee a town of some importance, containing apparently about four hundred houses. Some of these are well built of puckah brick, and *pointed* quite in the English style, only the English *cement* is not to be compared to that which is in use here.

"The bazar is a very good one. It contains the produce of many different countries—countries widely separated from each other, and many of which have little or no direct communication with this spot. Thus, one sees Russian paper, French bijouteri, and English *bijiffers*, side by side, in the same shop with Punjaiee lotas and thalees, tulwars from I know not where, and penknives of clumsy construction from Hindostan. Kabool and Kashmere fruits too, were procurable, already in great abundance, though not in much variety. You may buy large Kashmeer apples for a pice each. Kishmishes* (commonly called kiss-misses) at ten pice a seer, and walnuts and almonds equally cheap. Large Delhi looking glasses are procurable too; but, we gentlemen, on actual service, have neither time nor inclination to sacrifice just now to the graces, so *these must* await some other customers.

"The Jacks seem highly delighted with every thing—they eye the fair faces of the Affghan women (who meet one at every turn) with a grin of quaint admiration, and some of them have already become connoisseurs in fruits, whose temptations will not, I trust, be productive of any injurious consequences. I caution them myself to moderation at the outset, but they replied, why, some of us may not live to reach Kabool, so we had better eat and be merry, while we may—or *words to that effect*. We purchased several Bactrian and Alexandrian coins. We had a very tedious march last night or, I suppose, I must say this morning. Twenty miles and upwards.

"Some parts of our route lay amid highly picturesque mountain scenery; and we always had those glorious *Himalas* within sight. We passed a little Kafila of the Affghans, with highly picterseque costumes, and some very pretty wives and daughters, who, from behind the curtains of their kirjawns, decidedly eyed us with interest of *some* sort. Perhaps, however, it was only the interest of ——— *curiosity!*

"We starts to-morrow at 5 for Janee-ka-Sung. The weather here is perfectly *divine!* Ice half an inch thick in large sheets in the hollows this morning, and jonquils in abundance. They tell us the Khyburees "are up" in great force, literally *covering* the Pass. If so we'll soon put them *down*, that's all—and the sooner the better, after Wild's two regiments have joined us. I had almost forgotten to say that we passed at a distance another of those ancient and mysterious Tops.

"The only reason for assuming that Alexander lingered to erect these stupendous buildings, 20 feet high, and of solid stone work, is, that we once here halted for a day"—Bengal Hur. Jan. 3.

CAPTAIN GRAY'S NARRATIVE.—We have the pleasure to-day to lay before our readers a most interesting narrative of the escape of Captain Gray of H. M. 44th Foot, from the designs of the Ghilzies; and it will be seen from it that the 'quém Deus vult perdere' principle was in full operation on the fate of poor Burnes, who entirely disregarded the correct information sent to him by Captain Gray—himself an excellent linguist, and therefore well capable of comprehending what the friendly Chief related:—

'I commenced my march from Cabul, at day light, on the morning of the 2nd of October, with an escort of twenty Hazir Bash horsemen, furnished me by Sir A. Burnes, and had proceeded as far as a village called Boodkhah about 6 miles from Cabul, when one of the dak runners came up to me stating that a Kafila had been plundred by the Gilzies the previous night, at a place called Tazeen, and advised me not to proceed till I had heard from Sir A. Burnes, to whom they had reported the circumstance. I in consequence went off the road and remained there till I could hear something further but was not kept long in suspense when I perceived a horseman galloping up in my direction; it was one from Sir A. B. with a note for me, wishing me not to proceed any further, as the pass was not safe, but to go into the village of Boodkhan and there remain till I should hear from him again. I therefore took his advice, and on the evening of the 3rd I got another note from him, saying there was a party of four hundred horsemen going in my direction and that I might embrace the opportunity of accompany them as far as Gundamuk; that the Chief was a very respectable and trust worthy man, requesting me at the same time to be altogether guided by his advice. I accordingly left the village and joined his camp on the evening of the 3rd; and at daylight on the morning of the 4th, we commenced our march towards the Khoord Cabul Pass and on gaining the mouth of it, found it in possession of the Gilzees and so strongly posted on the heights, that the Chief thought it advisable not to attempt, but endeavour to get through another Pass called the Chinaree; we then shaped our course for it and on reaching it found it also in possession of the enemy; finding this to be the case, the Chief held a consultation with his sirdars, when they unanimously agreed to try another Pass, stating at the same time, that the natural difficulties of it were so great, that he was afraid we should not be able to surmount them; however it was decided that the attempt should be made, and I am happy to say, we surmounted every difficulty and got safe through by 4 oclock P. M. and took up our camp in the dry bed of a river between Sa Baba and Tazeen; and every thing appeared to be quiet till between 8 and 9 o'clock some people appeared on the hills that surrounded us and challenged some of our escort, saying that if they would give up the two Officers, K. and myself, they should receive 3,000 rupees for each of us, and that the escort would be permitted to proceed without molestation. The answer they received from our party was 'that the Officers were under their protection, and protect them they would to the very last'; the sentence was scarcely finished, when a shrill whistle was heart in the hills and followed by a tremendous volley from the sides, and directed on my tent, which was the only one in our camp. I immediately jumped out of bed put on my clothes as quick as possible and had the tent struck; got our escort to saddle their horses and be prepared in case the enemy might descend; but finding they had no intention of doing so, but were determined to pick us off without exposing themselves, our party thought it necessary that they should be dislodged, and commenced ascending the hills on each side, the enemy all the time pouring on us a most destructive fire; and after a contest of several hours, they succeeded in driving them from the heights; we were engaged from between 8 and 9 o'clock (at which time tho moon had just got above the hills that surrounded us and threw her light on our party below,) till 4 o'clock the following morning, the 5th. On the return of our party a council of war was held to which we were invited; the Chief said he had sent for us to know what our wishes were, whether we wished to proceed or return, that the whole of the passes of Gundamuk were in possession of the Gilzees and that one of them had 5,000 men in it and that none of his escort had a single ball left. I replied 'if such is the case, I would certainly advise our returning to Cabul,' when a very young man, a sirdar, son of the Naib Shurreef's at Cabul, started up and said 'I am directed to ecort these Officers as far as Gundamuk; we have sustained the attack of last night and why should we fly! No, forward is the word with me' and stroking his beard at the same time, which is considered in the light of an oath with them, they all followed his example saying 'Pesh' which is 'Forward'; the Chief then directed me to have my cattle loaded and to disguise ourselves, which I accordingly did, borrowing from amongst them, one thing or another, and by daylight on the 5th, we were on the move towards Gundamuck, and on reaching the Parree Durra or Fairry Pots, we found it literally alive with the Gilzees. We in consequence halted for a few seconds to consult; however, it was thought advisable not to attempt it, but to take another direction across the Dobbee and Udruk Budruk Mountains into the Leighnon Valley, which we did, and it is only wonderful how we ever effected it; the ascent was dreadful only one at a time could ascend; however we got over the difficulties, keeping on at a pretty good pace for fear of the enemy overtaking us, which they did not do till about the close of the evenig, when they came up with our straggling rear, cutting up every one they could ay hands on; we had a great many camp followers that were returning to the Provinces, and mostly all on foot; they were all cut up poor fellows! and feveral servent of K.—— (six of them,) his tent, sbed, clothes, and two tattoos; and it was not till about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, we halted at a village called Mumrour, our party coming in by twos and threes, having been one the move for 23 hours, without even a halt. You may guess the state we were in when I tell you that the moment we got into the village, K—— and I just tied our horses to a tree, and fell down fast asleep in one of the public roads of it, and had scarcely laid an hour, when the chief sent for me and informed me that we were not safe in the village, and that he advised our proceeding on to one that we would be safe in. Away we started, and between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening reached; the fort of Teer Ghurree or Tigree, as it is called we were then put into a hut, which was surrounded by a high wall and there remained for 17 days expecting every moment to have our throats cut. On the morning of the 7th, the chief of our party Mahomed Uzzeen Khan came to me and said he had something to communicate; I consequently took him aside, when he told me, that he was very much alarmed for our safety; in fact that the whole of Affghanistan were determined to make one cause of it, and to drive out and murder every Feringhee in the country, and that there was not the least reliance to be placed in our escort, and that the country round about, and Cabul itself was ready to break out. On hearing this from so respectable a chief and several other people, I thought it my duty to apprize Sir A. Burnes of it. I immediately sat down and wrote him an *official letter*, acquainted him with what was going on, and that treachery was at the very threshold of their doors, and also informing him of the attack upon us near Tazeen. A new difficulty now presented itself...how the letter was to be conveyed to him; however, this was very soon settled by the chief, who said that he would give the man that took it and brought back an answer, 20 rupees and a khelut: it was taken and delivered to Sir A. Burnes, and the bearer of it brought a letter to the chief, acknowledging its receipt. But I never heard a line from Sir A. B. This can be *easily accounted* for,—the idea of *my* writing and *telling* such *big*-wigs that treachery was on foot! Had I been a little 'Political' they might have given ear to it? What has been the consequence of his incredolity, why, he, his brother, Swayne, Robinson, and Raban of ours and several others were murdered in his house? I only regret did not keep a copy of the official letter I wrote for I certainly would publish the whole transaction. As it was official Burnes ought to have laid it before Sir Wm. Macnaghten and the General. I am not aware he did not, but strongly suspect so, otherwise he would not have suffered as he did. Why to tell you the whole of the business from first to last would take several sheets of paper, but I'll give all the leading particulars. Whilst we were I may say prisoners, several old molahs used to come in and see us, and I very soon found out the drift of one man's visits and therefore begged of K——to let me conduct the whole of our plans for leaving the place we were in. During our confinement I had received several letters from a Capt. P. Burn at Gundamuk requesting me to proceed with the escort with me to his support: on the receipt of his letter I sent over to the chief of our party and requested him to allow me to take the party to his assistance; he said he could not, that he was sent for the sole protection of the property on the Leghnan Valley, and that on his leaving it, the Gilzees would immediately attack the place and destroy the whole valley. I wrote to Burn to this effect, acquainting him at the same time that the party was not under my command, but on the contrary that my hands had been completely tied by Sir A. B previous to my leaving Cabul by being solely guided by this chief and not in any way to act contrary to his wishes, but to be guided solely and altogether by him; however severel notes passed between Capt. Burn and myself, and his chief object appeared to me, to get us out of the dilemma we were in, and wrote rather a several letter to the chief, who appeared to be much annoyed and came over to us and asked me if we were anxious to go? I replied we were, and that if he would give me 20 horsemen I would make the attempt to Gondamuck; he said very well, the day after to-morrow be ready to start, in the mean time I will send out people and find out the state of the Pass to Jelallabad: I said I wished to go to Gundamuck to Capt. Burn: however before the day arrived for our departure he came and said it was impossible to go, as we were literally surrounded by the Gilzees, and put us off for a couple of days more. We were obliged to submit but at the same time determined not to be put off another day and made every preparation for starting, The two days previous to our leaving the old moolah came in and asked me, if we had made up our minds as to when we would leave and in what direction; I told him that we had, that we should leave on such a day and to Gundamuck, but at the same time I must tell you, I had a most faithful and intelligent spy in my service, my muleteer. Through him I heard of all that was going on; consequently on the morning we started, he took me on one side and told me that the moolah had been very busy in planning our destruction; that he had taken the Gilzees off the Pass leading to Jellalabad and had placed them on the road to Gundamuck; I told him not to say a word to a soul; shortly after this the chief sent word that he was ready to start; we did so, at daylight on the morning of the 23d October, all the party fully expecting that Gundamuck was to be our destination, and on our reaching the junction of the two roads, I asked the chief to let me have 50 men, and that I would make the best of my way to Jellalabad and not to Gundamuk; I was determined on doing so, and by 5 o'clock that evening reached it, a distance for 40 miles. I went and called on the Governor of the plac and requeed him to give me protection, which hee did; halted the 24th and by the 28th reached Peshawar, where I considered myself safe; halted a day there and in 15 days reached Ferozepore, halted there 4 days, and Loodiana 2, and arrived at Kurnsul on the morning of the 3d December, a complete Affghan with a beard &c. as long as my arm. My disguise saved me many a pot shot, and thank God got through all my difficulties, without a scratch even.'

We are glad to see that Mr. J. H. Patton has been gazetted as officiating Chief Magistrate.

From the experience the public have had of Mr. Patton in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, there is every reason to believe that a little activity will now be infused into the Magisterial and Police Department of Calcutta. Mr. McFarlane was a very good man, but an awfully slow coach.

FIRST LOTTERY.

OF 1842.
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Fourth Day's Drawing; Friday, December 31st, 1841.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1464 735 Prizes of 1000 Co's Rs.

Nos. 1243 2646 3256 1745 3164 3929 Prizes of 500 Co's Rs. each,

Nos. 4645 1086 3462 680 1067 976 1482 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rs. each.

Nos. 1445 4554 1992 1021 821 1205 2068 3327 4600 1022 45 1167 2693 1678 2202 3235 1762 1768 4095 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rs. each.

Tickets entitled to be renewed for the last 2 days on paying 50 Rs. each before the 4th Feb. next.

2456	2176	849	1127	3202	59	4246	1280
3323	251	2864	276	2552	1826	4334	515
1315	3324	1947	1025	3015	2964	3185	1592
1445	1838	1260	4554	4695	3577	731	2749
3928	4163	4059	1727	317	153	4783	1181
4048	2322	1788	349	3834	3445	4422	863
1390	3588	4450	2751	4645	467	487	3431
1347	3517	2120	1203	3782	737	763	275
1086	1247	4593	1511	2886	3266	374	3852
3382	3468	4266	1379	498	3484	4060	2242
4076	3336	4166	4045	4130	1100	493	1992
1040	560	3188	3359	2646	247	83	4171
1244	2833	2037	2254	1994	2013	4357	360
4566	1206	2060	3197	666	935	2100	835
1677	1434	1503	4177	942	2696	3462	561
1378	1464	4846	4031	735			

J. F. HYDE,
Secy. to the Lottery Committee.

Calcutta, December, 31st, 1841.

The fifth day's drawing will take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 8th January 1842, precisely at half past 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Tickets to be had at the Bank of Bengal and Lottery Office, as 110 Co's Rs. each.

European Intelligence.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART IV.

The revolution completed, the double government dissolved, the Company installed in the full sovereignty of Bengal, Hastings had no motive to treat the late ministers with rigour. Their trial had been put off on various pleas till the new organization was complete. They were then brought before a committee, over which the Governor presided.

But the Governor was not disposed to deal harshly. After a long hearing, in which Nuncomar appeared as the accuser, and displayed both the art and the inveterate rancour which distinguished him, Hastings pronounced that the charges had not been made out, and ordered the fallen minister to be set at liberty.

Nuncomar had purposed to destroy the Mussulman administration, and to rise on its ruins. Both his malevolence and his cupidity had been disappointed. Hastings had made him a tool—had used him for the purpose of accomplishing the transfer of the government from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, from native to European hands. The rival, the enemy, so long envied, so implacably persecuted, had been dismissed unhurt. The situation so long and ardently desired had been abolished. It was natural that the Governor should be from that time an object of the most intense *hatred to the vindictive Brahmin. As yet, however,* it was necessary to suppress such feelings. The time was coming when that long animosity was to end in a desperate and deadly struggle.

In the mean time, Hastings was compelled to turn his attention to foreign affairs. The object of his diplomacy was at this time simply to get money. The finances of his government were in an embarrassed state; and this embarrasment he was determined to relieve by some means, fair or foul. The pressure applied to him by his employers at home, was such as only the highest virtue could have withstood—such as left him no choice except to commit great wrongs or to resign his high post, and with that post all his hopes of fortune and distinction. It is perfectly true, that the directors never enjoined or applauded any crime. Far from it. Whoever examines their letters at that time, will find there, many just and humane sentiments, many excellent precepts; in short, an admirable circle of political ethics. But every exhortation is modified or nullified by a demand for money. 'Govern leniently, and send more money; practise strict justice and moderation towards neighbouring powers, and send more money;' this is in ruth the sum of almost all the intructions that Hastings ever received from home. Now, these instructions being interpreted, mean simply, 'Be the father and the oppressor of the people; be just and unjust, moderate and rapacious.' The directors dealt with India, as the church, in the good old times, dealt with a heretic. They delivered the victim over to the executioners, with an earnest request that all possible tenderness might be shown.

A mind so fertile as his, and so little restrained by conscientious scruples, speedily discovered several modes of relieving the financial embarrassments of the government. The allowance of the Nabob of Bengal was reduced at a stroke from £320,000 a-year to half that sum. The Company had bound itself to pay near £300,000 a-year to the Great Mogul, as a mark of homage had ceded to him the districts of Corah and Allahabad. On the plea that the Mogul was not really independent, but merely a tool in the hands of others, Hastings determined to retract these concessions. He accordingly declared that the English would pay no more tribute, and sent troops to occupy Allahabad and Corah. The situation of these places was such, that there would be little advantage and great expense in retaining them. Hastings, who wanted money and not territory, determined so sell them. A purchaser was not wanting. The rich province of Oude had, in the general dissolution of the Mogul Empire, fallen to the share of the great Mussulman house, by which it is still governed. About twenty years ago, this house, by the permission of the British government, assumed the royal title; but, in the time of Warren Hastings, such an assumption would have been considered by the Mahomedans of India as a monstrous impiety. The Prince of Oude, though he held the power, did not venture to use the style of sovereignty. To the appellation of nabob or viceroy, he added that of vizier of the monarchy of Hindoostan—just as in the last century the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, though independent of the Emperor, and often in arms against him, were proud to style themselves his Grand Chamberlain and Grand Marrshal. Sujah Dowlah, then nabob vizier, was on excellent terms with the English. He had a large treasure. Allahabad and Corah were so situated that they might be of use to him, and could be of none to the Company. The buyer and seller soon came to an understanding; and the provinces which had been torn from the Mogul were made over to the government of Oude for about half a million sterling.

But there was another matter still more important to be settled by the vizier and the Governor. The fate of a brave people was to be decided. It was decided in a manner which has left a lasting stain on the fame of Hastings and of England.

The people of Central Asia had always been to the inhabitants of India, what the warriors of the German forests were to the subjects of the decaying monarchy of Rome.

The emperors of Hindoostan themselves came from the other side of the great mountain ridge; and it had always been their practice to recruit their army from the hardy and valiant race from which their own illustrious house sprang. Among the military adventurers who were allured to the Mogul standards from the neighbourhood of Cabul and Candahar, were conspicuous several gallant bands, known by the name of the Rohillas. Their services had been rewarded with large tracts of land—fiefs of the spear, if we may use an expression drawn from an analogous state of things—in that fertile plain through which the Ramgunga flows from the snowy heights of Kumaon to join the Ganges. In the general confusion which followed the death of Aurungzebe, the warlike colony became virtually independent. The Rohillas were distinguished from the other inhabitants of India by a peculiarly fair complexion. They were more honourably distinguished by valour in war, and by skill in the arts of peace. While anarchy raged from Lahore to Cape Comorin, their little territory enjoyed the blessings of repose under the guardianship of courage. Agriculture and commerce flourished among them; nor were they negligent of rhetoric and poetry. Many persons now living have heard aged men talk with regret of the golden days, when the Afghan princes ruled in the vale of Rohilcund.

Sujah Dowlah had set his heart on adding this rich district to his own principality. Right, or show of right, he had absolutely none. His claim was in no respect better founded than that of Catherine to Poland, or that of the Bonaparte family to Spain. The Rohillas held their country by exactly the same title by which he held his; and had governed their country far better than his had ever been governed. Nor were they a people whom it was perfectly safe to attack. Their land was indeed an open plain, destitute of natural defences; but their veins were full of the high blood of Affghanistan. As soldiers, they had not the steadiness which is seldom found except in company with strict discipline; but their impetuous valour had been proved on many fields of battle. It was said that their chiefs, when united by common peril, could bring eighty thousand men into the field. Sujah Dowlah had himself seen them fight, and wisely shrank from a conflict with them. There was in India one army, and only one, against which even those proud Caucasian tribes could not stand. It had been abundantly proved that neither tenfold odds, nor the martial ardour of the boldest Asiatic nations, could avail aught against English science and resolution. Was it possible to induce the governor of Bengal to let out to hire the irresistible energies of the imperial people—the skill, against which the ablest chiefs of Hindostan were helpless as infants—the discipline, which had so often triumphed over the frantic struggles of fanaticism and despair—the unconquerable British courage, which is never so sedate and stubborn as towards the close of a doubtful and murderous day?

This was what the Nabob Vizier asked, and what Hastings granted. A bargain was soon struck. Each of the negotiators had what the other wanted. Hastings was in need of funds to carry on the government of Bengal, and to send remittances to London; and Sujah Dowlah had an ample revenue. Sujah Dowlah was bent on subjugating the Rohillas; and Hastings had at his disposal the only force by which the Rohillas could be subjugated. It was agreed that an English army should be lent to the Nabob Vizier, and that, for the loan, he should pay £ 400,000 sterling, besides defraying all the charge of the troops while employed in his service.

One of the three brigades of which the Bengal army consisted, was sent under Colonel Champion to join Sujah Dowlah's forces. The Rohillas expostulated, entreated, offered a large ransom, but in vain. They then resolved to defend themselves to the last. A bloody battle was fought. 'The enemy,' says Colonel Champion, 'gave proof of a good share of military knowledge; and it is impossible to describe a more obstinate firmness of 'resolution than they displayed.' The dastardly sovereign of Oude fled from the field. The English were left unsupported; but their fire and their charge were irresistible. It was not, however, till the most distinguished chiefs had fallen, fighting bravely at the head of their troops, that the Rohilla ranks gave way. Then the Nabob Vizier and his rabble made their appearance, and hastened to plunder camp of the valiant enemies, whom they had never dared to look in the face. The soldiers of the Company, trained in an exact discipline, kept unbroken order, while the tents were pillaged by these worthless allies. But many voices were heard to exclaim, 'We have had all the fighting, and these rogues are to have all the profit.'

Then the horrors of Indian war were let loose on the fair valleys and cities of Rohilcund. The whole country was in a blaze. More than a hundred thousand people fled from their homes to pestilential jungles, preferring famine and fever, and the haunts of tigers, to the tyranny of him, to whom an English and a Christian government had, for shameful lucre, sold their substance and their blood, and the honour of their wives and daughters. Colonel Champion remonstrated with the Nabob Vizier, and sent strong representations to Fort William; but the Governor had made no conditions as to the mode in which the war was to be carried on. He had troubled himself about nothing but his forty lacs; and, though he might disapprove of Sujah Dowlah's wanton barbarity, he did not think himself entitled to interfere, except by offering advice. This delicacy excites the admiration of the reverend biographer. 'Mr. Hastings,' he says, could not himself dictate to the Nabob, nor permit the commander of the Company's troops to dictate how the war was to be carried on.' No, to be sure. Mr. Hastings had only to put down by main force the brave struggles of innocent men fighting for their liberty. Their military resistance crushed, his duties ended; and he had then only to fold his arms and look on, while their villages were burned, their children butchered, and their women violated. Will Mr. Gleig seriously maintain this opinion? Is any rule more plain than this, that whoever voluntarily gives to another irresistible power over human beings, is bound to take order that such power shall not be barbarously abused? But we beg pardon of our readers for arguing a point so clear.

We hasten to the end of this sad and disgraceful story. The war ceased. The finest population in India was subjected to a greedy, cowardly, cruel tyrant. Commerce and agriculture languished. The rich province which had tempted the cupidity of Sujah Dowlah, became the most miserable part even of his misirable dominions. Yet is the injured nation not yet extinct. At long intervals gleams of its ancient spirit have flashed forth; and even at this day, valour, and self-respect, and a chivalrous feeling, rare among Asiatics, and a bitter remembrance of the great crime of England, distinguish that noble Afghan race. To this day they are regarded as the best of all sepoys at the cold steel; and it was very recently remarked by one who had enjoyed great opportunities of observation, that the only natives of India to whom the word 'gentleman' can with perfect propriety be applied, are to be found among the Rohillas.

LETTERS FROM THE BALTIC BY AN ENGLISH LADY.

A RUSSIAN WEDDING.—'Passing the interminable Corps des Cadets—the longest facade in the known world—our attention was caught by the most delicious strains of vocal music, and observing the chapel part lighted up, and carriages waiting, Baron S. pronounced a Russian wedding to be going forward. In a moment the check-string was pulled, the horses' heads turned, and we alighted at the doorway. The chapel itself was on the second story, divided off with glass doors, which we were proceeding to open much to our satisfaction, when, with all the dignity of high integrity, the officials rushed to repulse us—not, however, till we had caught a tantalizing glimpse of a fair girl with a rueful countenance, standing before an altar, with candle in hand, as if about to light her own funeral pile, and a gentleman of no very promising exterior at her side. This was enough to have fired the ardour of a saint, but in our hurry, bethinking ourselves only of a terrestrial remedy, we applied that infallible key, fitted to all hearts as well as doors in Russia—looks of integrity vanished, smiles of bland acquiescence ensued, and, in a moment, "all the doors flew open." We entered, and mixed among the bridal party, and, gradually advancing, found ourselves within a few paces of the bride, and I trust diverted her thoughts pleasantly, for the ceremony was long, and the bridegroom old enough to have been her grandfather. The ill-sorted pair stood together in the centre of the small chapel before an altar, each holding a taper as emblem of the light of their good works, and, between them and the altar, a stout burly priest with handsome jovial countenance and fine flowing beard and hair; on either hand a subordinate. After reading prayers at some length, he gave the bridegroom a golden ring—the shining metal typifying that henceforward he should shine like the sun in his spouse's eye; and to her one of silver, emblem of the moon, as reminding her to borrow light solely from the favour of her husband's countenance—an admonition which in this instance seemed doubly necessary. These were exchanged amidst a profusion of bowings and crossings, the choristers, about twenty in number, dressed in the court uniform, taking up the "Ghospodi Pomilui," or "Lord have mercy on us," in strains which seemed hardly of this earth. The priest then addressed the pale girl, whom we ascertained to be an orphan, marrying for a hope, in an extem ore exhortation upon the duties awaiting her, with a manner so gentle and persuasive, his full Russian flowing so harmoniously from his lips, that, though not comprehending a word, my attention was rivetted and my heart touched. The bridegroom, who stood without any discernible expression whatsoever on his countenance, received the same admonition in his turn; the priest, or *Pope*, as they are termed in the Russian church, alternately putting on and off his high mitred cap, which with his costly robes gave him the air of a Jewish high-priest. This concluded, the sacrament, here taken with the elements mixed, was administered, which, besides the sacred meaning received in all Christian churches, on this occasion further typifies the cup of human joy and sorrow henceforth to be shared by a married couple. Of this each partook alternately three times, and then kissed the book on the altar. The attendants now brought forward two gilt crowns, which were received with reverence and many crossings by the priest, and two gentlemen in plain clothes, advancing from the family party in which we had usurped a place, took the crowns, and the priest, blessing the couple with their respective names of Anna Ivanovna and Peter Nicolaiwitch, placed the one on the man's head, and held the other over that of the girl, whose head-dress did not admit of a nearer approach. This latter, with her veil flowing from the back of her head, her long white garments, and pensive looks, seemed a fair statue beneath a golden canopy; while the poor man, encumbered with a candle in one hand, the perpetual necessity of crossing himself with the other, and his stupendous head-gear, looked quite a ridiculous object, and, vainly attempting to bow with his body and keep his head erect, was near losing his crown several times. In this, however, lies the pith of the ceremony—so much so that the Russian word to *marry* is literally to *crown*. This pageantry continued some time, while copious portions of the Scriptures were read, holy water strewed round, and the clouds of incense flung about the pair—their saints called upon to protect them—and lastly a solemn invocation addressed to the Almighty to bless these his children like Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, Joseph and Mary, &c., to keep them like Noah in the Ark, Jonas in the fish's belly, and the Hebrew captives in the fiery furnace; and, that tradition might not be omitted, to give them joy such as the Empress Helen felt on discovering the true cross. Then, taking a hand of each in his, the priest drew them, himself walking backwards, and the crown-bearers following in slow procession, three times round the altar. Now the crowns were taken off, kissed three times by bride and bridegroom, the choristers ceased, the altar disappeared, and priests and attendants, retreating backwards to the chancel end, vanished behind the screen, and all was silent in a moment.

'Here you will conclude the ceremony terminated: so at least thought we, and so perhaps did the happy couple, who seemed well nigh exhausted; but now the *ci-devant* crown-bearers seized upon the bride, hurried her to the screen which divides off the Holy of Holies in a Russian church, where she prostrated herself three times in rapid succession before the pictures of two saints, touching the floor at each plunge audibly with her fair forehead; the exertion being so great that, but for the support of her attendants, she must have sunk. The gentleman was left to prostrate himself unassisted, which done, each kissed the picture the picture three times. And now the bridal party advanced to congratulate—the bride's tears flowed fast—a general kissing commenced—and we sounded a rapid retreat, for in the crowd and confusion it seemed very immaterial on whom this superabundance of caresses might fall.

'It is only just to say that the whole ceremony was highly impressive, so much so as quite to overbalance the admixture of orientalisms and traditions which pervaded it. I should also add that marriage in Russia is entirely indissoluble—that no kind of relationship within the fifth degree is permitted—two sisters may not even marry two brothers—that more than three times no one can be united in wedlock, nor even that without previous fast and penance to qualify the sin;—and that a priest can never marry a second time, so that a priest's wife is as much cherished as any other good thing that cannot be replaced.

'We returned home, but my thoughts involuntarily followed that pale girl whose early marriage it had been our fate to witness. I longed to whisper to her words of hope that the rough-looking staff she had chosen to lean upon through life might prove a kind and a true one. But good looks are truly nothing—*l'objet qu'on aime a toujours de beaux yeux.*'—vol. i. pp. 78-84.

MISCELLANEA.

JEALOUSY.—Mrs. Mary Forester, a young woman residing in North Wharf road, Paddington, whose husband is an engine fitter on the Great Western Railway, made the following determined attempt at self-destruction:—Having grounds to suspect his fidelity, she watched his movements, and discovered him walking along the Edgeware Road, arm-in-arm with a female of a very bad character. Having followed them some distance, and judging from their manner that they were not about to separate, she sprang upon the woman, on whom she inflicted several blows, in return for which she was given in-charge to the police, and conveyed to the Hermitagestreet station house. Shortly after her incarceration she was bayled out by her landlady, with whom she returned home and passed the night unknown to her husband. In the morning however, she joinedhim at breakfastin her own apartment (the second floor, front) and began to upbraid him for his inconstancy. High words ensued, in the course of which she advanced towards one of the windows, and gently lifting it up to its extreme height, before her husband could frustrate her intention, precipitated herself headforemost out. On being picked up and carried in doors, in a state of insensibility, a surgeon was sent for, who found both her arms broken, her skull fractured, and that she was otherwise very severely injured. Every assistance having been rendered her, she was removed to St. George's Hospital where she now lies without hope of recovery.

Kissing.—The editor of the "New York Dispatch," with a want of gallantry which we did not think belonged to his character, says, "Probably there is no moment when a man or woman looks so supremely, utterly, and hopelessly simple and foolish, as when engaged in that poetically foolish of all occupations—the act of kissing. Whenever they happen to be seen they look as if caught with stolen sheep—and no wonder."

Some of the papers are telling us what a wife should be! Who volunteers to tell us what they are?—Bangor *Post*. We do, Mr. Post. They are too frequently the neglected slaves or victims of man's passions and caprice, instead of the helpmates, and bosom friends, and consolations for which they are so happily formed and adapted, but for the slight and wrong they receive in exchange for their love and deuotion.—Phil Courier.

A consideable proportion of our modren belles at, upon the advice of a sagacious mother, who said to her daughter, "Anna, my dear, you can never be pretey so you had better beodd."

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.

* The small yellow ones without seeds. Large dark ones, with a fine bloom on them, are even cheaper. But these latter are tasteless, though they do not look inferior to our European bloom raisins.